

SUFFERING EYES,  
with the program of modern  
scientific eye treatment,  
should be a mistake. But  
SUFFERING EYES will  
not be cured unless the  
eyes are treated with  
the proper treatment.  
N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
22, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

# The China Mail

JEYES  
By Royal Appointment  
THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT

October 12, 1920, Temperature 75.

Barometer 29.78

Rainfall 0.8 inch

Humidity 96.

October 12, 1919, Temperature 75.

No. 18,079.

二拜禮

號二十月十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1920.

日一初月九年庚戌歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves

Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen.  
Splits 80 cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TELEPHONE 436.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

BRITISH CARS ARRIVING SHORTLY:

Ruston-Hornsby touring car.

Armstrong-Siddeley touring car about end of November.

Tels. 462 & 3552.

Garages in Hongkong and Kowloon.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
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THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.

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### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (A FRENCH BANK)

Capital Paid-up and Surplus ... Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organisation of the Bank enables it to open  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, SAVING ACCOUNTS  
and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and  
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These accounts and deposits may be converted  
AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY  
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### YEE SANG FAT CO.

A

Complete Line of

## NEW SEASON GOODS

Just Arrived.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2243.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.  
WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

Tel. 636.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

TRADE CO-OPERATION BEST IN LONG RUN

U.S. SHIPPING ASPIRATIONS.

New York, October 7.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at a dinner given by the United States Chamber of Commerce to representatives of the British Chambers of Commerce, declared that adequate world trade development by Britain and the United States required both nations to lay their cards on the table. He emphasised the desire of Britain for closer Anglo-American business co-operation. He declared that he most strongly believed that in spite of possible local diminutions in profit that Anglo-American business co-operation would pay both nations best in the long run. If the English-speaking peoples worked together, no half-baked communists or militarist adventures would long continue to disturb the re-settling of the world.

Mr. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, who followed Sir Auckland Geddes, said that the United States did not contemplate any attempt to drive out other nations from the shipping business. It simply wanted enough ships to take care of its own expanding business. Rivalries and international competition could not be avoided but they could be harmonised and localised.

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FORTY PEOPLE KILLED NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, October 10.

A Havas message states that two railway accidents near Paris resulted in some 40 persons being killed and 100 injured.

NEW SAN SALVADOR RAILWAY.

LOAN NEGOTIATED WITH AMERICAN BANKERS.

New York, October 9.

San Salvador has negotiated a loan of \$2,000,000 with United States bankers for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic coast to Lake Nicaragua.

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

MOSLEMS CO-OPERATING WITH AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, October 10.

A Havas message from Beyrouth, Syria, states that railway traffic is again normal. The Hamran district is now completely pacified. Prominent Moslems are heartily co-operating with the French authorities. The situation in Cilicia is improving steadily.

PANAMA TO JAMAICA.

BLINDING RAINSTORM COMPELS AVIATORS TO RETURN.

PANAMA, October 7.

Owing to a blinding rainstorm, eight of the submarine chasers (mentioned in the earlier cables as patrolling the Caribbean Sea in order to facilitate the attempt of four American naval officers to fly two seaplanes from Panama to Jamaica) have returned, also Lieut. Austin (who was attempting a solo flight from Panama to Washington, via Cuba and Jamaica), after flying 400 miles towards Jamaica.

TOYO-KISEN KAISHA.

DIFFICULTIES DENIED.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha declared a dividend of 15 per cent for the last business term (January to June) at its general meeting of shareholders. This dividend shows a decrease of 5 per cent compared with that for the preceding term. The net profit for the last term amounted to ¥800,835, compared with ¥1,075,086 for the previous term. A sum of ¥302,696 was brought forward from the preceding term, and ¥650,000 was drawn upon the dividend-equalizing reserve. These figures together with the net profit, make a total of ¥1,753,532, and of this amount, ¥41,000 was set aside for legal reserve, and ¥1,592,366 for dividends, while ¥120,165 was carried forward. The drawing of ¥650,000 on the dividend-equalizing reserve was due to the desire of the company not to cause a big reduction in the rate of dividends. The balance of the reserve amounts to ¥3,350,000.

At this general meeting of shareholders Mr. Asano, President of the company, reviewed the shipping situation as follows:

"But this spring the shipping situation has become greatly depressed all over the world. Though the Jones law of America has not yet been carried into effect, it has already not a little affected the shipping market. When it is enforced, the result will be general depression. I do not believe, however, that the foreign trade of the country will become more depressed. On

the contrary, it may improve hereafter. I believe that things will become better by 1922, but it is impossible to predict how far things will improve. Perhaps it is wiser not to risk a prediction on this point.

There is now talk of the amalgamation of shipping companies, and when representatives of four shipping companies met at the official residence of the Minister of Communications on September 26, he referred to the subject in a sympathetic spirit. As a means of meeting after-war competition in shipping, we may be compelled to amalgamate with other companies. In this case we shall be able to cut down our expenses, and there will be a corresponding increase in profits. There are some rumours regarding the financial position of this company, but there is no cause for concern. As against the paid-up capital of ¥22,000,000 and ¥20,000,000, and ¥20,000,000 worth of property which can be converted into cash at any moment, and moreover, the value of ships and other property is about double this amount. Our plan for the construction of a fleet of freighters is steadily nearing completion, and there is absolutely no cause for pessimism regarding the future of the company."—Japan Advertiser.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DOCT: doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out again. The sunshin, then, Nature, will restore the red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/10 1/2  
To-day's opening rate 3/11 1/2

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH ORGY OF CRIME.

LONDON, October 9th.

A striking letter by The O'Conor Don indignantly denounces the destruction of barracks and killing of the police. He declares that the people will be no nearer self-government if they kill all the police in Ireland. He asserts that, although a Sinn Feiner, he will never have anything to do with the Sinn Fein party while such things are sanctioned. He is ready to follow any body of men, regardless of consequences, who will act sanely in the cause of true freedom, but at present, he says, he is crying in the desert and will be told he is only jeopardising himself and his property. It is time, moderate Sinn Feiners spoke out, he cried out, against the present senseless and despicable crimes now being committed throughout the land.

LONDON, October 9th.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered his widely anticipated address on Ireland at Carnarvon today.

The Premier declared that more had been done in the past forty years to redress the evils in Ireland than had been done in any part of the world. As regards reprisals, he pointed out that 109 policemen had been shot dead in one year. They endured this for two or three years, but patience had given way. There was no doubt that there had been some severe hitting back. If it was war, as was stated, we could not have a one-sided war. In war, you don't have men standing up to be shot and never firing back. The murderous gang which now tyrannises Ireland must be broken up, and the Government must proceed with a measure for complete self-government in the country.

The Premier protested vehemently against the doctrine that we must give Ireland more than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith were prepared to give; simply because crime had been successful. Mr. Lloyd George continued: "It was all very well to talk about Dominion Home Rule, but Ireland demanded absolutely an independent republic and even that would not satisfy the Irish. Ulster would not have a republic and we do not want to negotiate peace with civil war at our very door. If we give Ireland complete Dominion Home Rule, it will mean that she can have complete independence and then we in Britain with an army of 100,000 may be confronted with an Irish army of 500,000, which will mean conscription here. During the war Ireland was engaged in raising huge forces to attack Britain in the back. Had anyone ever pressed such a lunacy as to allow Ireland to have an army and navy and the capacity for assisting our enemies to obtain her independence? Dangerous weapons like armies and navies were better under the control of the Imperial Parliament, and the Government would resist any attempt to give Ireland a separate army and navy."

LONDON, October 9th.

A sensational bombing of an army lorry caused a panic in the crowded streets of Cork yesterday. The lorry was carrying stores and was occupied by six soldiers when a number of bombs were flung at it by civilians. The street was crowded with women going to work and children going to school. One bomb exploded in the centre of the lorry and killed a soldier, dangerously wounding three others. Two bombs exploded in the roadway, causing civilian casualties. The soldiers fired in the direction of their attackers and wounded one person, who was carried off by a waiting motor-car.

Britain and the whole of South Ireland is awaiting the news of Mr. MacSwiney's condition of health with extraordinary eagerness. Threats of widespread outbreaks are being circulated in the event of his death, especially amongst the police, who have been warned to resign.

BRITISH NOTE TO SOVIET.

LONDON, October 9th.

Earl Curzon, replying to M. Tchitcherine's Note of October 8th, declares that while Great Britain strictly adhered to the undertakings given, M. Kamenoff openly violated the principal condition of his admittance into Great Britain. The Soviet has trifled with the question of British prisoners sent Russian troops to Persia, has conspired with Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor, threatens the invasion of Khokhistan, has created an anti-British organisation in Tadzhikistan, has fomented a revolution in Bokhara, has attempted to conclude a treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan aiming at the incitement of a tribal rising on the Indian frontier, and has conducted a campaign of anti-British propaganda in Asia, expending great sums of money. The Note declares that the "situation must end, if trading negotiations are to be concluded. Further, the Note complains of the murder of a British civil engineer on January 18th without any reason being given."

KING OF GREECE.

LONDON, October 9th.

King Alexander of Greece was bitten, a few days ago, by a monkey, and thought nothing about it, but intestinal complications and jaundice have now set in and the King is confined to his bed with temperature at 102 degrees. He has had two attacks of fever.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—The International Law Institute is to endeavour to unify international law, thus strengthening the bonds between States which are members of the League of Nations. The professors will be of various nationalities.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW

TEL: 692

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS

JAEGER AND MORLEY'S

## HIGH GRADE UNDERWEAR

FOR PERFECTION OF FINISH, QUALITY OF WOOL, AND BEING UNSINKABLE, WITHOUT DOUBT THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE.

ALSO STOCKED IN SILK & WOOL

ALL SIZES

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

WE NOW HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF

### BEE TLE VIRUS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS, SAFE AND CLEANLY TO USE, BUT MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE EXTERMINATION OF COCKROACHES.

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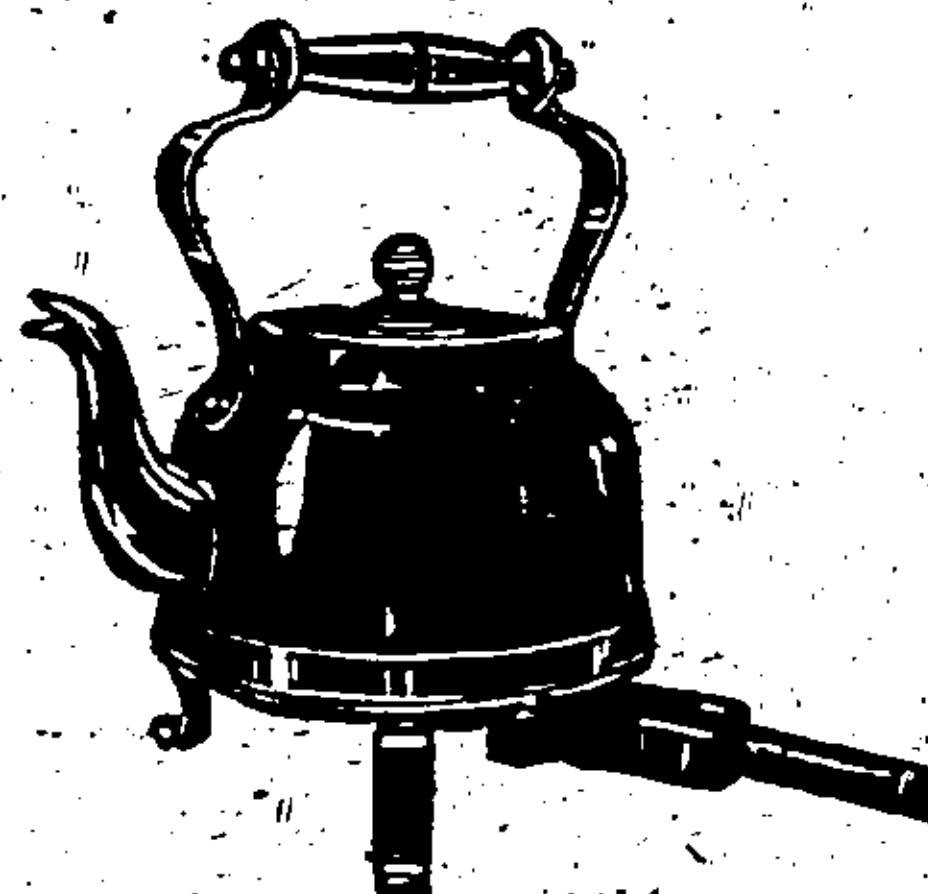
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FLETCHER & CO. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD.

### J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

### THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LTD.



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KETTLES, IRONS, HOT PLATES,  
COFFEE PERCOLATORS, SAUCE PANS.

A LARGE SELECTION.

MODERATE PRICES.

QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS.

TEL 518,

HONGKONG.

### WHISKIES.

MacGregor's V.O.S. Johnnie Walker Red Label.  
Extra Special Finest Liqueur. Johnnie Walker Black Label.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

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Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

Hongkong



## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.  
Public AuctionsTHE Underigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
onTHURSDAY, October 14, 1920,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,A Quantity of  
Valuable Household Furniture,Comprising—  
Blackwood chairs, teapots, tables,  
flower stands & stools, tapestry covered  
couch & easy chairs, card tables, writing  
tables, ornaments, pictures, brass fender  
& fire brasses, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.Teak extension dining table and  
chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled  
mirror, teak dinner wagon, occasional  
tables, teak overmantel, electric table  
fans, etc., etc.Double and single brass mounted  
iron & steel bedsteads, teak dressing  
table, washstand, chest of drawers, toilet  
set, etc., etc.

Also

1 12-bore Sporting Gun,  
1 16-bore do  
1 Motor Bicycle.On view from Wednesday, the 13th  
inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 6, 1920.

ON

SATURDAY, October 16, 1920,  
commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Consignment of Fur Stoles  
and Muffs.Russian White and Brown Fox,  
Russian squirrel, Stone Marten, Black  
and Brown Lynx, etc., etc.On view from Thursday, the 14th  
inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 11, 1920.

## FOR SALE.

Very Valuable Chinese Porcelain  
and Carols,

comprising:—

2 Very fine Celadon Vases, Sung.

2 Coloured Jar, Sung.

1 Pair Very fine Porcelain Vase, Sung.

1 Fine Wood Carving, Ming.

2 Very fine Stone Statues, Har.

1 Blue and white vase, Ming.

1 Coloured Jar, Sung.

1 Porcelain Ornament, Sung.

1 Coloured Jar, Ming.

1 Blue and white vase with  
peach bloom decorations,  
Tungching.

1 Porcelain Jar, Sung.

1 Coladon Jar, Sung.

1 Coladon bowl, Sung.

1 Pottery ornament, Sung.

1 Powder Blue Vase with  
5-coloured decorations,  
Kangchi.N.B.—The above may be viewed be-  
tween 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. atMessrs. LAMMERT BROS.  
No. 3, Duddell Street.

## FOR SALE

## MILNER'S SAFES

Apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Duddell Street.

## MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic Work done  
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.No. 24, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. 254.THE CLEANING OF  
SUMMER FROCKSis an important matter and  
we make a speciality of  
"refinishing" light frocks  
and costumes so that they  
keep clean longer than  
when treated by ordinary  
methods.Our processes are thorough and  
reliable. Our facilities and re-  
sources enable us to carry out all  
work quickly, and our charges are  
reasonably low.

Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and  
Drycleaning Co.Agents—  
CASSIM AHMED.General Dryer,  
23 & 24, Wellington Street.Branch 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Phone 1462.

## INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO  
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment  
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive  
food for Infants which keeps good in  
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-  
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the  
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)  
MILFORD McGRATH FLUID INSECT  
KILLER the Best Fluid for destroying  
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all  
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and  
(4) JOHN CARILL'S GOLDEN  
FLEECE MAGIC CINDERELLA  
SOAP for keeping everything clean in  
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-  
spection and Enquiries are cordially  
invited.

SHU FUNG TAI &amp; CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,  
Nos. 6 & 8, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.  
Telephone Nos. 1122.

理代泰豐

FOR HOUSEHOLD  
ECONOMYUSE  
HOME-GROWN  
VEGETABLESJUST RECEIVED  
NEW SUPPLY OF  
SEEDS

GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 630. Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE  
TO  
ORDER

CHERRY &amp; CO.,

PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 481.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## MASSAGE HALL

Graduate from Knapdale Marine School.

Mrs. HAN INOUECHI

Phone No. 1264.

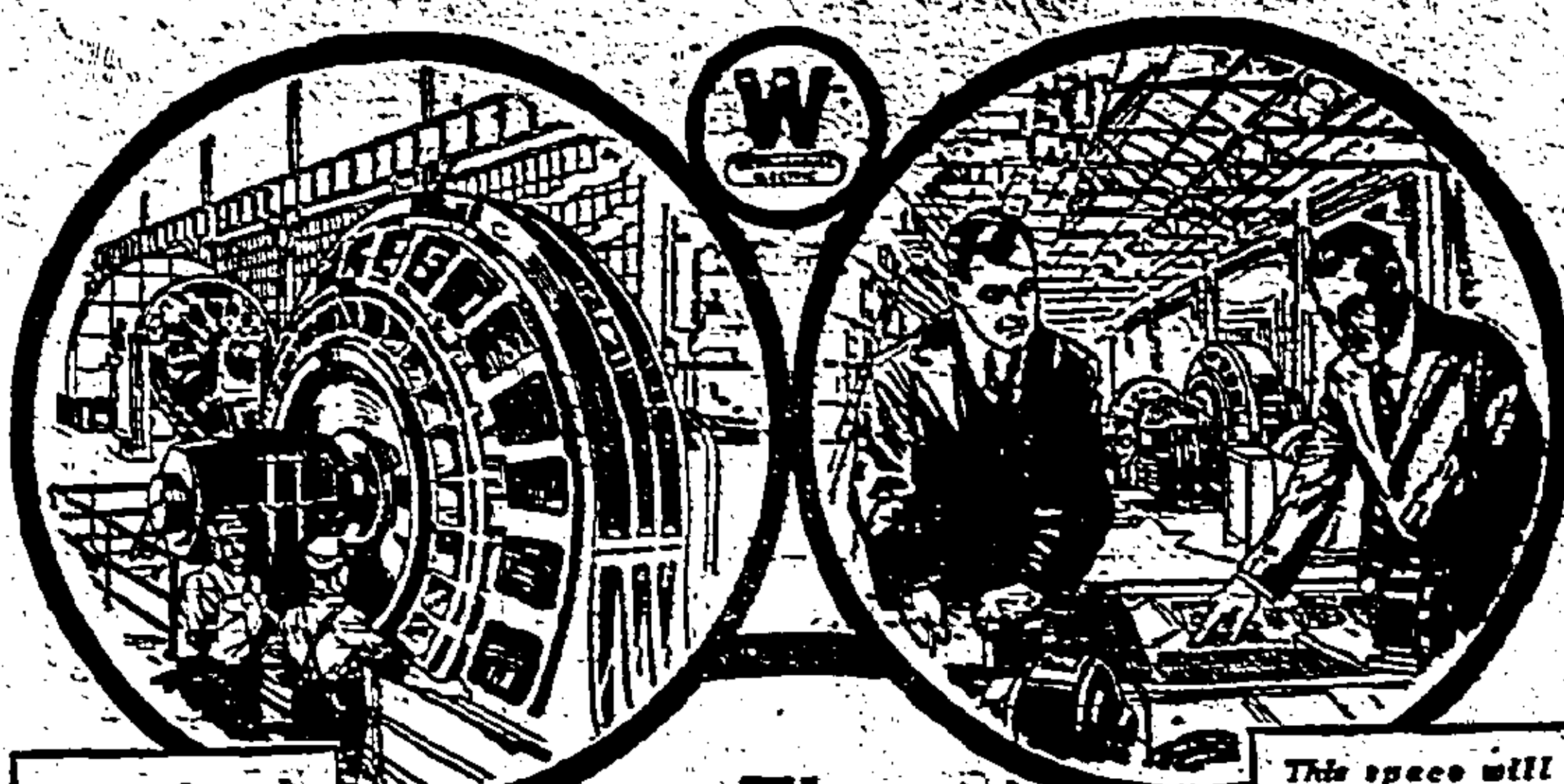
25 Stanley Street,  
1st Floor.

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No. 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.This trade mark  
is the guarantee  
of dependable  
electrical equip-  
ment.The  
Human Factor Behind  
the ProductThe credit for modern industrial progress cannot be  
laid at the door of machines or methods, for these are  
but the tools with which progress has been wrought. Be-  
hind them stands the moving force, the force of man.For it is human resourcefulness, ingenuity and experience that  
have perfected and successfully operated methods and machines.Therefore, man-building is the first duty and the greatest  
achievement of the far-reaching organization known to the world  
as—Westinghouse.This is your best guarantee that when you buy any prod-  
uct bearing the name of Westinghouse, you can rely upon  
it as possessing the efficiency, durability and service  
that are found in the products of remarkable men.

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ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSESCIENCE LIFTING THE  
VEIL

## PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

FACTS ON SPIRITUALISM, DREAMS AND  
TELEPATHY.For the first time in its eighty-  
eight years of existence the British  
Association has tackled the problem  
of psychical research.Members listened on August 24  
to some interesting points raised  
by Dr. E. Prigaux in a paper de-  
scribed as 'Psychological' attitude  
towards telepathy. It was not yet  
realized, said the lecturer, that  
most of the phenomena whichin the past had been investigated  
by the Society of Psychical  
Research could be explained in the  
light of modern psychological knowl-  
edge. Of the various phenomena,  
none had had more attention devoted  
to it than telepathy. The conflict of  
opinion to-day on the matter justified  
them in maintaining an attitude of  
scepticism. The impartiality thatevery scientific research demanded  
was not obtainable in psychical re-  
search, which was interwoven with  
superstition, religious beliefs, and  
a desire for survival after death.THE SPIRITUAL SURVEILLANCE.  
Psychology had shown us that the  
influence of our early childhood  
were of paramount importance in  
determining our conduct in later life,  
and it was only with difficulty we  
adapted ourselves to the views  
laid down by science, intellect, and  
reason. "How many of us," exclaimed  
Dr. Prigaux, "can confess to a  
secret desire to throw salt over the  
shoulder or to avoid walking  
under a ladder or sitting down with  
thirteen at table?"The mystification that arose from  
many cases of telepathy could be  
scientifically explained. A similar  
kind of process took place in the  
consulting room. Doctors observed  
for the most part unwittingly the  
way a person shook hands, his  
general expression and demeanour,  
and his answers to certain questions.They might, as a result, be able  
to tell the patient as much about his  
symptoms as he knew himself, simply  
by means of subconscious observa-  
tion. If they were mediums, there  
would go away quite satisfied  
that they were able to read his  
thoughts, or possessed some super-  
natural power. As to spontaneous  
telepathy and clairvoyance, there  
must be strict psychological investi-  
gation before the facts could be  
regarded as of any value.Dr. Prigaux told a remarkable  
story of one of his shell-shock  
patients, a man of 35 who, normal  
in every other respect, was disturbed  
by seeing the ghost of his  
younger brother, who had been  
killed months before, walking about  
with his head under his arm.BOW A GHOST WAS LAID.  
Nothing could convince the man  
it was not a reality. Well, they knew  
that such hallucinations did not  
appear in this bizarre fashion, but  
that there was some definite causefor them. Under hypnosis, the  
doctor said, he found the hallucina-  
tion was caused by a letter written to  
the man by his mother two and a half  
years before, after she had had a  
vivid dream. He interviewed the  
mother, who was of a very nervous  
disposition. She told him that she  
had seen an apparition; there had  
been a Zeppelin raid that night, a  
bomb had dropped not far from her  
house and the door was burst open.  
She went downstairs in the dark,  
saw the door open, and her youngest  
son standing with his head under  
his arm. Just before this she had  
received a letter from him to say he  
was due to go into some heavy  
fighting.HALLUCINATION CURED.  
She told her other son of the  
occurrence. Now if by chance her  
youngest son had been killed in  
France that night, said Dr. Prigaux,  
this would have been regarded as  
evidence for telepathy and clairvoy-  
ance. He was killed, but not until  
two years later. When all this was  
explained to the patient he saw no  
more of the ghost.Association of ideas enabled us to  
understand many cases of telepathic  
hallucinations and phenomena which  
at first sight presented some difficulty,  
especially in imaginative persons.The same criticism might be  
applied to dreams. We know now  
that dreams were definitely deter-  
mined by past experience, and could  
be explained accordingly.In a criticism of Sir Oliver Lodge  
the speaker said the evidence in  
Raymond needed only a common-  
sense explanation. It was not neces-  
sary in any of these cases to bring  
forward any suggestion of fraud."I believe," said the speaker, "that  
most of these better class mediums  
are honest. They are often as aston-  
ished at their revelations as those  
who hear them." Automatic writing  
was simply the expression of the  
automatist's sub-conscious mind, and  
could only be explained by exploring  
the mind. Table-rapping was only  
a single form of automatic writing.  
The movements of the table were  
due to unconscious muscular pres-  
sure on the part of the sitters, who  
were the authors of the messages  
spelt out.Although we must always be on  
the lookout for fraud in psychical  
research, the old cry that all these  
phenomena were due to fraud  
and were not worthy of investi-  
gation was ridiculous, said the  
lecturer finally. We could no longer  
attribute to the "supernatural" our  
ignorance of the natural, and were  
now emerging from our primitive  
state of credulity.WHEN BABY IS CROSS  
AND SLEEPLESS.When baby is cross and sleepless there  
is something wrong and the little one is  
taking the only means he has of telling  
it. Under such circumstances the tem-  
pation to administer a sleeping draught,  
or opiate of some kind, is often great  
but don't do it unless expressly ordered  
by a competent doctor who has seen  
the child. Instead give him Baby's  
Own Tablets, which are guaranteed to  
cure him no matter how he is, and  
the child to sleep simply because they  
remove the causes of his sleeplessness  
and make him feel good and com-  
fortable."My baby was not feeling well and  
was cross and troublesome." I gave her  
several doses of Baby's Own Tablets and  
they did her so much good that I would  
not be without them for many times the  
amount they cost. I strongly advise  
every mother to give them a fair trial  
writes Mrs. F. E. Evers, of Barclay Place,  
Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for  
simple fever, indigestion, constipation,  
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### BIRTHS.

ONNELLY.—Aug. 21, at Bognor, wife of Ivon A. Donnelly, Shanghai, daughter.

YDELTON.—Aug. 25, at Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, wife of H. Myddelton, North Borneo Service, daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

ANGLEY.—HERE.—Aug. 18, at New Eltham, Herbert Langley, of Shanghai, to Ada Pickles, only daughter of Mrs. L. Herf, of New Eltham.

## The "China Mail."

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1920.

### A FEW WORDS IN DEFENCE OF OUR LANDLORDS.

The point has been made lately that the Hongkong government does already exercise a certain measure of rent control. The argument was that the principle of taxation on assessments based on rentals does it, because every time the rents go up the assessment follows, and that consequently the sliding tax tends to keep rents down. This was distinctly ingenious, and the author of it may be complimented, without prejudice to the regrettable incident that the actual facts make his theorem hold about as much water as a well-behaved sieve does. If Hongkong taxation were to be as high comparatively as Hongkong rents are, it is conceivable that Hongkong landlords would be dropping confidential chits to the *China Mail* to get the matter seen to. But they are not. This is a Crown Colony, where property has an amplitude of official friends: the assessments are never unjust to the owner, nor has the taxation increased with any marked or displeasing frequency. With the temporary exception of war time, it has stuck for a long time on what the law calls "the Jew's number." Not can it reasonably be maintained that thirteen per cent. is high. Our case does not rest here, however. If the Government were in receipt of thirteen per cent. of Hongkong's actual rentals, it could afford to view without perturbation the prospect of losing the revenue from opium. If the assessments were done without the handicap of an embarrassing affection for

our landlords, the Colony's income would assume more comely proportions. The tenants pay. That is true enough. They would most certainly be courteously invited by the landlords to contribute any further impost, but it would be further to set that down as a grievance. The landlords are not common oppressors. It has to be remembered that they regard themselves as honorary tax collectors, working for the Government. It saves the tenants all the bother. Moreover, our landlords do unto the tenants even as our government does unto them. The tender mercy and loving kindness which the assessors show toward them, they manifest in their turn toward the tenants. When, regrettable but uncontrollable circumstances make it necessary that they should receive for certain premises a certain sum, say \$175 per month, they tell the tenant so. But let us say they also add call it \$100. We will charge you \$20 for the use of the front doorpost, and \$25 for the use of the lightning conductor. Thus the actual rent will be only \$100, and we will pay tax on that. This benefits you as well as us, because if we were taxed on the \$175 we should have to charge you more. And we should hate to do it. If we could afford it we'd let you have the place for nothing. There have been times when we almost succumbed to the temptation to do so, but patriotism super-vened. Had we yielded to that impulse, the government would have lost by it.

The *China Mail* does not submit the foregoing as a verbatim report of an actual conversation, nor does it vouch for the figures. You may take it, as it were, allegorically, as the similitude of a might-have-been, parva componere magnas, a dream, even, of something that may be. Taken thus discreetly, and after, we trust, a good meal, it can do you no harm.

### TYPHON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day—

9.30 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving N.N.W.  
Typhoon in about 127 Long. East 13 Lat. North moving N.W.  
1 p.m.  
Long. 126 Lat. 16 recurring North-eastward.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board has been called for 4.15 p.m. to-day.

Mr. F. E. Harmer has been appointed a Police Magistrate and Coroner for Singapore.

Yesterday one fatal case of enteric fever, Chinese and one case of diphtheria, Portuguese, were reported.

F.M.S. men who have just returned from home leave are said to be aghast at the rise in the cost of living, that has come about in Malaya during their absence.

Chili is making a big bid for domination in her part of the Pacific—so big that when she has her new fleet in being she will be the most powerful State afloat amongst the South American republics.

Straits papers record the death at the early age of twenty-five of Mr. H. Vickers, one of Messrs. Sims Darby's staff, who died at the General Hospital after a short illness. Mr. Vickers had not been very long resident in the Colony and had more than once not been in the best of health.

In January next the command of the 1st Battalion of the South Staffords at Singapore will fall vacant as in that month Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., D.S.O., will complete four years at the head of the battalion. The next senior officer is Major S. C. Welschman, O.B.E., presently employed at the War office.

The United States mail for the Orient is to be carried across the Pacific Ocean by the C.P.O.S. Express steamers, according to arrangements just concluded. A probable feature of the arrangement is the transportation of the American mail by aeroplane from Seattle to the port of Vancouver, thus making a saving of nearly a day on the trip.

Gunner J. C. Dewar, D.S.C., who has been appointed to the light cruiser "Carle," China Squadron, won the Distinguished Service Cross and a mention in despatches during the late war, when he served with the light cruiser "Royalist," etc., on the Grand Fleet. He was latterly torpedo gunner of the cruiser "Delhi."

Mr. H. R. Poussette Inspector of Canadian Trade Commissioner Offices, who is touring the Far East, Burma and India to arrange Canadian trade connections in machinery, hardware and provisions, states that Canadian expansion will not be held up by the shortage of tonnage and unduly high freights, as the Canadian Government are going to place their own steamers in this trade.

Mr. Justice Barrett Lennard, before proceeding with a case at the Supreme Court, Singapore, stated that it had been brought to his notice that persons were in the habit of smoking in Court during the Judge's absence. The Court was not the place in which to smoke. His Lordship also mentioned that people entered the Court while it was sitting, wearing their hats. This certainly could not be tolerated.

The Admiralty has decided that the "Terrible" shall cease to bear that name, and become one of a number of hulks devoted to the training of mechanics. The "Terrible" is only twenty-five years old, and there is a suggestion of callousness in bereaving a famous ship of her name. The "Terrible" was one of the famous names of twenty years ago. Her association with the wars in South Africa and China, still more with one of the most famous of Navy officers—Sir Percy Scott—made her famous.

After an exhaustive examination of the suggestions submitted to it by various bodies regarding the monetary position in Indo-China, with a view to coping with the fluctuations in the value of the dollar, the Commission appointed in June last has unanimously proposed the creation of a gold piastre (dollar), the coinage of which would be free, together with the maintenance at the same time of a silver dollar, the coinage of which would be reserved to the Government. The Commission considers that the new gold piastre should have a value equal at least to that of the existing dollar, and it estimates this value could be fixed at 35 or 40 gold francs.

A new terror to junior officers and helmsmen has just been invented in America. It is fitted to the ordinary bridge compass and is a comparatively simple electrical appliance. It is set according to the humour of the captain to come into operation at any point from 5 to 25 degrees either side of the course set. If the steersman permits the lubber's line to stray beyond the set limits a loud and insistent bell is immediately rung in the captain's cabin. Certainly it will lessen the chances of wasting power and time by bad steering, but the captain who turns in after 24 hours on the bridge and is rudely awakened ten minutes afterwards by the helmsman letting her fall off a point is likely to make things uncomfortable all round.

### CRICKET.

#### YESTERDAY'S INTERPORT TRIAL.

##### AN INTERESTING MATCH.

An all-day trial cricket match for the purpose of selecting a team to represent Hongkong in the forthcoming interport matches, was played on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday between teams captained by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Turner. Unusual interest was centred in the match because Mr. Hancock's team was considered to be the most probable and the strongest combination Hongkong could put on the field against the visitors from Shanghai and Singapore. Mr. Turner's team was as strong as possible, and included several veterans who have proved on many previous occasions that they are still capable of playing a good game.

Although rather soft, the playing pitch was in good condition, and some good cricket was witnessed. Mr. Hancock's team batted first with T. E. Pearce and Capt. Oliver facing the bowlers. Oliver was soon caught by Farthing in attempting a big hit off a "half" ball from Hammond, and Pearce was joined by Sayer, who although opening none too well, soon settled down, and brought off some very pretty strokes. He stayed on until 45 runs were registered, when he had the misfortune to run himself out after contributing half the total number of runs on the board. Wood was bowled by de Rome for a single, and then followed Hancock who with his customary aggressiveness looked like staying long, but much to the disappointment of all, was caught by Hammond off Harris after scoring seven. Pearce played very careful and steady cricket, but was unable to get anyone to partner him long. Capt. Davies and R. L. D. Woodhouse both reached double figures before they were disposed of. The other batsmen who followed did very little.

Bird was very good in the bowling department sending down some really hot stuff, but met with no success. He bowled five maidens in eight overs. Harris had three wickets for 24, and Graham two for 20. Blaker was the successful fieldman. The way he dismissed Woodhouse with a right hand catch at mid-on was very popular with the spectators.

After the fifth hour, Turner's innings was opened. The wicket had improved by this time, and some very good batting was witnessed. They did not have much difficulty in surpassing their opponents' total, and when the score reached 152 for twelve wickets, the innings was declared closed. Bragg, Turner, de Rome, Bagnall and Gray all did well and managed to get into the twenties before they retired.

Of Hancock's bowlers, Reed had the best analysis, five wickets costing him less than six runs each. Major Edwards bowled 14 overs, and had only 29 runs knocked off him. Hancock's team had about an hour's batting before stumps were drawn, and by that time had knocked 103 runs for the loss of five wickets. Edwards, Davies, Oliver and Wood were the chief contributors.

The scores were—  
MR. HANCOCK'S TEAM.  
T. E. Pearce, not out ..... 45  
Captain Oliver, c Farthing, b Hammond ..... 7  
G. B. Sayer, run out ..... 23  
A. E. Wood, b de Rome ..... 1  
R. Hancock, c Hammond b Harris ..... 7  
Capt. Davies, L.b.w. Stalker ..... 12  
Major Edwards, c Stalker b Harris ..... 12  
J. B. Franks, b Harris ..... 7  
R. L. D. Woodhouse, c Blaker b Graham ..... 14  
Lt. Col. Bowen, c Blaker b Graham ..... 0  
E. B. Reed, run out ..... 3  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 119

Bowling analysis.  
O. M. R. W.  
Farthing ..... 7.4 1 25 0  
Hammond ..... 6 1 20 1  
R. P. O. Bird ..... 8 5 5 0  
de Rome ..... 8 1 16 1  
Harris ..... 6 0 24 3  
Stalker ..... 3 1 6 2  
Graham ..... 4 0 20 2

2ND INNINGS.  
A. E. Wood, b Squirrels ..... 21  
R. L. D. Woodhouse, b Hammond ..... 37  
Major Edwards, b Squirrels ..... 12  
Capt. Oliver, b Squirrels ..... 12  
Capt. Davies, b de Rome ..... 18  
J. B. Franks, b Harris ..... 6  
Lt. Col. Bowen not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 2  
Total (for 6 wks) ..... 103

Bowling analysis.  
O. M. R. W.  
Farthing ..... 4 0 18 0  
Hammond ..... 4 1 17 1  
Stalker ..... 4 0 16 0  
Capt. Squirrels ..... 5 0 34 3  
de Rome ..... 3 0 15 1  
Harris ..... 0.5 0 1 1

MR. TURNER'S TEAM.  
Lt. Bevan, c Davies, b Woodhouse ..... 1  
W. E. D. Turner, run out ..... 26  
C. Blaker, c Pearce, b Edwards ..... 23  
F. J. de Rome, b Davies ..... 23  
Major Edwards, c Franks, b Edwards ..... 23  
E. L. Bragg, c Davies, b Sayer ..... 23  
Capt. Squirrels, Bowen b Sayer ..... 23  
Capt. Gray, not out ..... 26  
A. J. Stalker, b Reed ..... 26  
Lt. Hammond, b Reed ..... 26

### BRITISH SHIPS WARNED.

#### MINES AT BOCCA TIGRIS.

##### RIVER STEAMERS UNAFFECTED.

An official warning to British ocean-going ships not to proceed past the Bocca Tigris Forts during the hours of darkness has been issued following advice from the British Consul at Canton.

It is stated that the waters in the vicinity have been mined and that ships approaching at night are liable to be fired on. The object seems to be to prevent arms or reinforcements reaching Canton. So far no steps are being taken against the river steamers, which will run as usual, as they are well-known.

It is not clear which party in Canton is responsible for these actions.

Lt. Graham, L.b.w. Reed ..... 1  
Farthing, c Sayer b Reed ..... 1  
L. Cpl. Harris, at Franks, b Reed ..... 3  
Extras ..... 4

Total (for 12 wks) ..... 152  
Bowling analysis.  
O. M. R. W.  
E. B. Reed ..... 14.1 5 29 5  
R. L. D. Woodhouse ..... 7 1 18 1  
Capt. Davies ..... 9 1 35 1  
Major Edwards ..... 14 2 27 2  
Capt. Oliver ..... 3 1 14 0  
G. B. Sayer ..... 9 0 25 2

#### COMMENT ON THE PLAY.

##### A SUGGESTED BEST ELEVEN.

##### (By "Thrown Out.")

One was able to get a much better idea of form from Monday's match than from either of the two others that have been played. At the beginning I might say that no new talent has come to light, and it looks as if we shall have to rely on the players who might have been regarded as almost certainties before the season started.

The wicket looked much better than on Saturday but it was pretty dead and was not of much assistance to the bowlers, in fact it was really a batter's wicket. I expected to see Pearce, Hancock and Sayer take a series of misfortunes and the fine bowling of Bird and perhaps de Rome that prevented this.

Oliver who was shaping very well was out to a very bad stroke from an equally bad ball, and Sayer was thrown out by Gray with a magnificent but lucky return. Hancock was also out to a poor ball. He seemed to change his mind in the middle of his stroke and instead of a hard off drive he merely parted the ball into Hammond's hands; but the worst ball that got a wicket in this match was the ball which bowled Franks. The old adage would seem to be always true, that if you only bowl badly enough the best batsmen will get themselves out. Davies was very unfortunate to be out leg before, and Woodhouse was out to a sensational catch by Blaker when he had made a very good impression, and seemed set for a score. Pearce played a very fine innings and carried his bat through to the end. At one time he began to hit out, and had either Sayer or Hancock stayed with him he would probably have made a century. However he had to alter his plan of campaign and found himself not only on the defensive against Bird but also in the position of having to save his side from being out in little over an hour for a ridiculously low score. He is still our most dependable batsman. Woodhouse is good and will almost certainly go into the Team. He has a pretty style, hits hard and true, is a first class field, and a bowler not to be despised.

Of all the bowlers tried, Reed did best, and is so much better than any of the new bowlers on view, that his place seems a certainty. Bird bowled splendidly although he got no wickets. When you consider that he sent down 8 overs to Pearce, Hancock, and Wood and that of these five were maiden overs and that only five runs were scored off him, you get some idea of the merit of the performance. Bird is getting on in years and his work in the field is none too good but his bowling is better than ever and even if he has to be "carried" he is worth his place.

Hammond bowled better than on Saturday but he is erratic and good batsmen would rejoice at some of his deliveries. Harris sent down some very poor stuff, and unless he had a day off he is not to be considered. Even as a possible reserve, Farthing, who has a very quick upright delivery, which gives the batsman very little time to make up his mind, ought to be able to make a better showing, and de Rome, whose action is not beyond reproach kept a good length and was one of the best on view yesterday.

Franks is a very good wicket keeper and takes the ball cleanly at all sorts of difficult angles, standing close up even to Davies. In conclusion, I think that so far, the best eleven men I have seen to represent the Colony are—Hancock, Pearce, Woodhouse, Sayer, Oliver, Davies, Blaker, Turner, Reed, Bird and Franks.

### CHINESE LOVE AFFAIR.

#### HYPNOTISM ALLEGED.

##### MAN IMPRISONED.

Before Magistrate Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully harbouring a 15-year old Chinese girl without the consent of her parents.

Mr. Schofield, of the S.C.A., who prosecuted, said that he wished to know if the defendant would admit that he was the writer of the letter produced, which had great bearing on the case.

The Magistrate said that the defendant would have to plead first. The defendant, replying to the Magistrate, said that the girl came to him of her own accord.

Mr. Schofield, outlining the case for the prosecution, said that the defendant was alleged to have often invited the complainant, who was a school girl, to run away from her home and go with him to Shanghai. The girl, however, took no notice of him, but the 11th day of the 10th Moon last year, she was on her way to school when she met the defendant, whom she alleged hypnotised her and made her follow him. He took her to Hongshan where she was forced to live with him as his wife. They lived in Hongshan until the 7th Moon of this year when the defendant brought the girl to Hongkong with him. She escaped from the defendant in the street and went home to her mother with whom she had been living ever since. The defendant became acquainted with the girl through living for some time in the same house.

The Magistrate enquired if the defendant had done anything to the girl. Mr. Schofield said that they had cohabited, and the defendant was now desirous of making the girl his wife. The defendant's *Ait* wife, said Mr. Schofield, had died before he took the girl away with him. On account of the letter (produced) which the girl had found tied to a bamboo in the house, she did not want to have anything more to do with the defendant. That was the whole difficulty in the case.

After reading the letter, the Magistrate said that it appeared to him that they had quarrelled and separated. Mr. Schofield asserted that the girl had run away from the defendant at the first opportunity and apparently had not been a consenting party to the affair from the very beginning. He was told that it was due to the letter that the police managed to discover the defendant's dwelling and arrest him.

The Magistrate: She reported the matter to the police? Mr. Schofield: Yes, as soon as she found the letter.

Addressing the defendant, the Magistrate said that to take a girl away and live with her as man and wife without her consent or the consent of her parents, was a very serious offence. Further, it was quite evident from the girl's decision not to have anything more to do with him, that defendant must have treated her very badly during the time she was forced to live with him. People who committed such base offences, must suffer the consequences.

Mr. Schofield asked that the defendant be imprisoned. The Magistrate: Yes, I will sentence him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

### ART AND CHARITY.

#### UNIQUE PRODUCTION AT LOCAL THEATRE.

##### HOW YOU CAN DO YOUR BIT.

It is said that those who give quickly give twice. There is an opportunity for the public of Hongkong to give quickly to the cause of charity and to give more than twice. If tickets are immediately purchased for the two evenings, October 28 and October 30, the money will be secured for the famine relief fund for North China. But something else will also be secured. The purchaser of the tickets will be quite sure of seeing the finest plays that have been yet staged in Hongkong. Lord Dunsany needs no introduction to those who study the development of Art. Quite suddenly he has made for himself a reputation in Europe and in America. His plays have been staged in Hongkong and were quickly appreciated by those who saw them. It was a great experiment to attempt to produce Lord Dunsany's plays in this Colony, but the unfortunate people were those who missed seeing them. They are unique and they are thoroughly enjoyable. We have seen some very fine results obtained by amateur efforts at the theatre in Hongkong. It is very doubtful where such an ambitious programme has, however, been undertaken by amateurs in the Far East as this latest one arranged by those who are working to entertain us to relieve the suffering people in North China. It will be only because of thoughtlessness and forgetfulness that the reader will absent himself from the theatre these two evenings. And if he or she does stay away the regrets will be useless.

We have read the four plays which are to be produced, and we can

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SUICIDE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir.—Having read your reflections on Suicide and the Law, I must disagree with your opening sentence that the thoughts expressed were not helpful. Your point that as accomplished suicides are obviously beyond the jurisdiction of the law, it must naturally follow that unaccomplished suicides should also be beyond jurisdiction would have delighted Schopenhauer who devoted one of his studies in pessimism to a denunciation of the general view that suicide is a crime. It is quite obvious, declares Schopenhauer, that there is nothing in the world to which every man has a more unassailable title than to his own life and person. Prohibition by the criminal law is ridiculous, for what penalty can frighten a man who is not afraid of death itself? If the law punishes people for trying to commit suicide, it is punishing the want of skill that makes the attempt a failure.

After asserting that there are no grounds for regarding suicide as a crime, Schopenhauer declares that the only valid reason existing against suicide is on the score of morality. It is this, he says, that suicide thwarts the attainment of the highest moral aim by the fact that, for a real release from this world of misery, it substitutes one that is merely apparent. But from a *mistake* to a *crime* is a far cry. Perhaps, he muses, there is no man alive who would not have already put an end to his life, if this end had been of a purely negative character, a sudden stoppage of existence. There is something positive about it; and a man shrinks from that, because his body is the manifestation of the will to live.

Suicide, he says in conclusion, may also be regarded as an experiment—a question which man puts to Nature, trying to force her to answer. The question is this: What change will death produce in a man's existence and in his insight into the nature of things? It is a clumsy experiment to make, he adds, for it involves the destruction of the very consciousness which puts the question and awaits the answer.

Having no original thought myself on the subject, being merely in agreement with you that criminal proceedings are futile either as a punishment or a deterrent, I felt that possibly, though already known to you personally, the quotations from Schopenhauer might be worthy of reproduction in your columns in view of the general interest aroused by your leader.

Yours, etc.  
INTERESTED.

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

The Runnymede Hotel, Penang, has been registered as a limited liability company, with a share capital of \$750,000 in one dollar shares. The directors are Messrs. E. R. Henderson and Roland Graham.

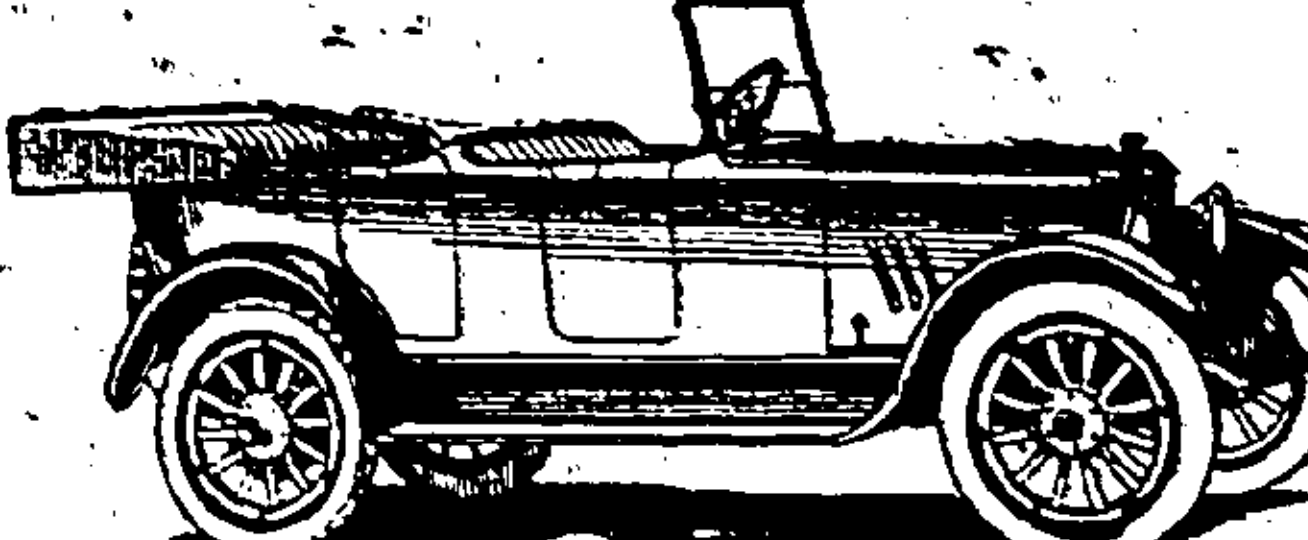
The following incident is taken from Sir Archibald Alison's volume *About Others and Myself*. At the time to which he refers he was administrator, Straits Settlements. The Harbour Master came to me one day, and informed me that he had received a report from the lighthouse keeper, at Horsburgh Lighthouse, near Singapore, that the lighthouse was loose, and that he had got it up with all the ropes he had got. I directed him to go and examine into the matter; and on his return, he reported that it was true that the lighthouse was roped up, a very curious sight, and that the lighthouse keeper was suffering from delirium tremens.

strongly recommend each one of them even to a public fad and satiated. In Hongkong we may be jaded but we are not satiated with good shows at the local Theatre. Everyone will be talking about these four plays and no one should miss them. We have had a peep behind the scenes and we can assure our readers that the scenic effects and the costumes are remarkable. We can also say that the author shows genius, and we note that by a certain happy accident there are several really good amateurs in the Colony just now who are taking part in the production. The names of the four plays are "The Glittering Gate," "The Golden Doom," "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles" and "The Lost Silk Hat." All four of them are very different. For example, the principal character in one is a burglar, and in another he is a King who is a vassal to the Emperor of China. We shall have more to say concerning these details in a later issue, but we think that already we may have given away secrets that should be kept longer and our only excuse is that we feel that every effort should be made to encourage amateur productions in this Colony. It takes very little effort on the part of any reader to secure advanced tickets at once at Moultie's but that little effort will encourage those who are working hard to make a record show on October 28 and 30. Moreover, Hongkong has already established a reputation for generosity and for the sake of the honour of the Colony we must have full houses on both nights so as to send a substantial sum to the Famine Relief Fund.



**MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.**

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



For the maiden trip of the C. P. O. S. Co's new Pacific liner the "Empress of Canada" it was at first proposed to operate an Around the World Cruise, but the Hongkong General Passenger Agent was this morning in receipt of a telegram from the Management in Montreal stating that the cruise has been cancelled and that the "Empress of Canada" is expected to sail for Hongkong direct, leaving England in June.

It is not so stated but it is hoped that this will result in the release of a number of berths for homeward passage via Vancouver. The local General Passenger Agent has telegraphed Montreal for further information on the subject.

### EMPRESS OF CANADA.

#### WORLD CRUISE CANCELLED.

SAILING FOR HONGKONG DIRECT IN JUNE.

For the maiden trip of the C. P. O. S. Co's new Pacific liner the "Empress of Canada" it was at first proposed to operate an Around the World Cruise, but the Hongkong General Passenger Agent was this morning in receipt of a telegram from the Management in Montreal stating that the cruise has been cancelled and that the "Empress of Canada" is expected to sail for Hongkong direct, leaving England in June.

It is not so stated but it is hoped that this will result in the release of a number of berths for homeward passage via Vancouver. The local General Passenger Agent has telegraphed Montreal for further information on the subject.

### PIER TOUTS.

#### DISORDERLY RUNNERS.

TRouble AT BLAKE PIER.

At the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese, was charged before Magistrate Dyer Ball with disorderly behaviour by shouting for passengers at Blake Pier.

He pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that there were many boats plying for hire near the pier and keen competition existed among the runners of the various motor boat companies to secure passengers for their boats. So keen was this at times, that the runners often became offensive to prospective passengers. All constables on duty at the pier had been instructed to watch for disorderly behaviour, and arrest the offenders. Last night, the defendant, who was not employed by any of the motor boat companies, but received commission from the runner of the Republic Motor Boat Company for every passenger he secured, was seen by the constable to accost a European, to thrust a card in his hand, and drag him to one of the Republic boats.

The police, said the inspector, had received many complaints lately and he would like to make an example of the defendant.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

### REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

#### LOCAL MISHAPS.

KILLED BY RAILWAY ENGINE.

Jumped Into The Sea.—A Chinese woman, aged 42 years, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of an immersion in the harbour. The woman was alleged to have jumped into the sea from Praya East after a quarrel with her daughter-in-law. Her condition is not serious.

A Severe Fall.—The police yesterday found a Chinese woman, aged about 34 years, lying unconscious in St. Stephen's Lane. An examination revealed that she was badly injured about the body. From enquiries made in the vicinity, it was learned that the woman had fallen from the balcony. She was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital where she received medical attention. Her condition is not serious.

Killed Instantaneously.—The dead body of a 12-year old Chinese boy was yesterday removed to the Kowloon mortuary. He was accidentally knocked down by a small train at Cheungshanwan and killed instantaneously. The engine was towing twelve waggons laden with earth at the time, and was proceeding to the new reclamation pitch near the spot where the accident occurred.

Alleged Robbers' Den.—The five alleged armed robbers who were arrested by Inspector Wilks on the first floor of No. 21, First Street, West Point, on Saturday, in the possession of a revolver and three daggers, gags and ropes, were this morning formally charged before Magistrate Orme and remanded for a week.

### HOMES OF THE FAMOUS.

#### HOW LONDON USES THEM.

MEMORIAL OBELISK AS POSTER BOARDING.

In 1862—as the stone records—the tomb of John Bunyan in Bunhill Fields, was restored by public subscription under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. There is need of a new Shaftesbury in the field, for the recumbent effigy of the notorious enthusiast—as the shocked and outraged churchmen of the seventeenth century called him—is defaced, in the most literal sense of the word. The features have been more than obliterated. In place of eyes, nose and mouth there is a gaping, yellow wound in the smoke-blackened stone. It is fortunate that the inscription is well preserved, otherwise the memorial would be unrecognizable.

An American visitor who spent some little time in seeking out the more famous tombs in the old Nonconformist cemetery said that he judged Bunyan's own people would have set more store on the writer of "Pilgrim's Progress" than to let his effigy fall into decay. He disturbed a choir of London sparrows which had settled upon the mutilated figure. "But isn't William Blake buried here, too?" he asked.

"It is believed so," replied the cautious Londoner, "but the exact spot is as hopelessly undiscoverable now as the place where the bones of Moses himself lie."

#### SOME FAMOUS REMAINS.

It is a refreshing contrast to find that the tombs of other celebrities who rest in Bunhill Fields are in an excellent state of repair. They lack effigies, recumbent or upright but the lettering of the names has been kept clear and distinct. Hence, one can identify the redoubtable Isaac Watts, who has ceased from his bee-like business and lies as still as his own sluggard; the old Roundhead General, Fleetwood, who was Cromwell's son-in-law; and Susannah Wesley, a tomb which keeps the ashes of several of the Protector's descendants has been carefully tended, and was repaired a few years ago by the City Corporation.

The American visitor was disappointed that there is so little of the storied urn and animated bust in Bunhill Fields. The winged cherubs of the more pompous styles of graveyard architecture have not lighted here. Neither the tearful angles nor the stone cornucopia were in keeping with the simple faith of these early Nonconformists. But he was puzzled to account for the fewness of epitaphs. The only inscription that was at all out of the common had a medical rather than a poetical interest. It read:

Here Lyes Dame Mary Page, relict of Sir Gregory Page, Bart. She departed this life March 11, 1728, in the 56th year of her age. In 67 months she was Tapped 60 times. Had taken away 240 gallons of water without ever repining at her case, or ever fearing the operation.

#### JOHN WILKES MEMORIAL.

The case of Bunyan's effigy is not the only one which is expressive of an age grown forgetful of the great men of the past. In Ludgate Circus there is an obelisk which the people who scurry across the traffic-thronged thoroughfare scarcely notice at all. It is a seedy and shabby obelisk. It has all the stains, with none of the dignity, of age, and its top is blunted, so that it has become a broken and useless needle.

The Ministry of Munitions Auction Sales are announced on the posters that plaster its base. "To such base uses—" Yet this obelisk was raised as a memorial to a man whom Londoners less than a century and a half ago idolized as the champion of popular liberty. The Middlesex Election is still drawn upon by political orators, but a grateful city's memorial to John Wilkes is hidden under a display of sales bills. The obelisk to the worthy Robert Walpole (died 1833), another Lord Mayor of London, which also stands in Ludgate Circus, is similarly employed as a poster-display stand. "Help Westminster Abbey," it appeals on one side. "Join your County Territorial Regiment," it enjoins on the other.

#### CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### LAWN BOWLS.

#### SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

McLACHLAN THE WINNER.

The final of the open Bowls Singles Championship of the Colony was played on the Police Green yesterday afternoon before a fairly large gathering of interested spectators, the contestants being McLachlan (Talkoo), and Muir (Kowloon). Muir created a sensation by making nine points in the first four heads of the game, scoring two singles, a four and a three. McLachlan not getting the run of the green although take rink was in good condition.

At the 5th head McLachlan opened his score with a brace and keeping long heads with the 'jack', scored on eight consecutive ends bringing the scores at the 12th end to 129 in his favour. The 13th and 14th heads went to Muir, with a single and three. McLachlan scored a single at the 15th end making the score 13 all Muir at this point raised the hopes of his supporters by adding a single and a couple at the 16th and 17th ends respectively, but failed to keep his lead. McLachlan at this point took the game in hand and laying some well played shots ran to 21 on the next four ends. The final scores being McLachlan 21; Muir 16.

McLachlan showed the better form of the two, keeping a better length than his opponent, who after the 17th head, when his chances of winning were good, lost many opportunities by being narrow and short.

Messrs Geo. Gerrard and Inspector Kent capably carried out the duties of Umpires and scorers.

McLachlan was heartily applauded and congratulated on his win. This is the first occasion that a Talkoo Club player has won the open Championship, previous winners being W. Bell (Police), D. Gourlay (Police), G. Haxton (Kowloon), W. Russell (Kowloon) and E. R. Edwards (Kowloon). During the war there was no competition. The prizes will be presented on Saturday next at the close of the game Kowloon versus the Rest. The 3rd and 4th prizes go to J. Grant and A. R. Clarke, both of the Police Club.

### HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

#### LAUNCH SINKS JUNE.

MISAP AT KOWLOON WHARF.

The master of cargo boat No. 425 reports to the police that about 12 p.m. yesterday, while his vessel was lying alongside the "Manila Maru," at No. 3 Kowloon Wharf, the steam launch "Taikyoo" going full speed ahead, crashed into his junk, making a hole which caused the boat to sink in a very short space of time. Everyone on board was saved before the junk went down, but some furniture and 35 cases of apples were lost. The value of the lost cargo is not yet known.

### CANTON RAILWAY.

#### RUMOUR DENIED.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION TO-DAY.

A report was current to-day that a train was derailed on the Kowloon-Canton railway at Hongkong this morning, but inquiry at the railway offices in Kowloon this afternoon elicited a denial of the rumour. It is understood that the trains leaving Kowloon to-day were expected to go right through to Canton, the damage done to the line the day before yesterday having been repaired.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Amherst," Capt. Thos. Jones, 241 tons, arrived this morning at 7.45 a.m. from Sibatic with 290 tons of sandalwood.

The s.s. "Taishin Maru," Capt. T. Torii, 1000 tons, arrived this morning at 8 a.m. from Chin Wan Tao.

#### DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Chinhua," Captain, Harding, sailed for Bangkok via Swatow at 10 a.m., to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Siberia Maru," Captain, Nagano, sailed for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,900 tons of general cargo.

#### CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Loksang," Br. cleared to-day and will sail for Halphong via Hoihow at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Dardania," Dutch, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

#### A GALLANT RESCUE.

MAGISTRATE COMPLIMENTS YOUNG TAIKOO APPRENTICE.

A young Chinese woman was, this morning charged before Magistrate Dyer Ball with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. She admitted the offence and said that she was now sorry for her act.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that last night the defendant, who was the second wife of a police official in Canton, wished to go to that city in order to take part in the burial ceremonies of her mother. Owing to the unsettled state of Canton, the husband was anxious about the defendant's safety and refused to let her go by the night boat, advising her to wait until this morning and go by the day boat. The defendant however, insisted on having her own way, with the result that they quarrelled. The defendant left the house and went to the Praya where she jumped into the harbour. The alarm was raised, and a young apprentice employed at the Talkoo Dockyard, named Charles Young, who was passing in a tram car at the time, jumped into the water and rescued the girl at great personal danger owing to the darkness.

In the meantime, the girl's husband, thinking that she had gone to Canton by the night boat, had left for Canton in order to search for her, and was expected back in Hongkong by Thursday morning. In the meantime, said the Inspector, he thought it safer to remand the defendant in police custody as a safeguard against her repeating her rash act.

The Magistrate: Has she no other relative here?

The Inspector: Yes, a brother-in-law, but he refused to take responsibility.

When the girl was told that she would be remanded in police custody until her husband's return, she said that she was now very sorry for what she had done, and would not do it again. She asked that she be placed in the care of her uncle until her husband came back from Canton. The uncle was called, but he too refused to accept responsibility. He said that he could not guarantee that the girl would not again try to take her own life.

Inspector Blackman said that in view of that, there was no option but to remand the defendant in custody. She would get everything she wanted in her cell until her husband's return. The Magistrate remanded her in police custody until Thursday morning, and highly complimented Mr. Charles Young on his "brave and gallant action."

### MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on 1st Sept. 20.

Sentiment in the cotton markets remains distinctly unsettled and there have been wide and frequent fluctuations in values. The general unsatisfactory outlook continues to dominate the situation and there is a very evident uncertainty and lack of confidence. On the strength of adverse crop news and bullish weather reports, a sharp advance was made in the middle of the week but with New York peculiarly sensitive to weakening influences at present this rise has been more than lost and there does not appear to be any likelihood of prices becoming more stabilised until the political and labour outlook clears. The latest crop report by the National Ginners' Association estimates the condition as 69.0 and the crop as 12,750,000 Bales against 76.5 and 13,000,000 Bales last month, which indicates a normal deterioration for the period. A fairly good crop is in fact expected if there are no early frosts, and in addition the quality is likely to be better than the last as the most critical month is nearly past without serious damage through bad weather.

The situation so far as the cotton supply is concerned is not too good in that it does not appear to point to much lower prices for the raw material. For the present season however, the supply promises to be quite adequate as there was a carrying over of six million bales at the end of July, and the consumption by the Continent is still far from being equal to pre-war years. The secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange in annual cotton crop review states that the American commercial crop for the year ended July last was 12,443,000 Bales and the consumption exceeded the previous years by 2,135,000 Bales. The Crop last year was the poorest in grade since 1913-1914. In the yarn and cloth markets there is no important development to report. Continued unsettled cotton values cannot be expected to stimulate buyers into anything like general activity; there is however still a fair turnover being done in the lower makes, chiefly for India, and enquiry remains on an extensive scale. Prices continue irregular both for yarn and cloth but are practically unchanged. The threat of a coal strike still hangs over industry and is not conducive to confidence.

### CUSTOMS STATION LOOTED.

#### PIRATES OFF MIRA BAY.

NO LIVES REPORTED LOST.

A rumour was current in town this morning that the Chinese Maritime Customs Station at Shauchung, (Shark Stream) off Mira Bay, had been looted by pirates. A China Mail reporter this morning interviewed the Deputy Commissioner of Customs who confirmed the rumour that the Shauchung station had been attacked, but was unable to furnish any particulars as he had not yet received an official report from the Officer in Charge of the station. One thing the Deputy Commissioner did know, and that was that no lives were lost.

### LATEST FROM CANTON.

The naval men are joining with the military men opposed to Tong Tsz Kwong, so tuchun. They are holding a meeting at the office of the Naval Minister to discuss plans.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on THURSDAY, October 14, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—A launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Pier at 5 p.m.

By Order,  
R. E. MACDOUGALL,  
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1920.

#### NOTICE.

CONSELHO DE ADMINISTRACAO DAS OBRAS DOS PORTOS DE MACAU.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Calling for Tenders to convey dredging products for reclamation ground purpose announced for, to be open on the 12th instant has been postponed for 19th October, at 3 p.m., in Harbour Works Department, Macao.

Macao, 7th October, 1920.  
HUGO F. DE LACERDA,  
The Secretary.

### HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

#### AFTERNOON CLASSES.

NOVEMBER and DECEMBER.

5.30 P.M. Monday.—Cooking.  
Tuesday.—Sewing & Popular Lectures.  
Wednesday.—Religious Meetings.  
Thursday.—Sick Nursing.  
Friday.—Needlework & Chinese Morning Classes.  
Wednesday, 10.30, French.  
Thursday, 10.30, Reading Circle.  
Friday, 10.30, Needlework.  
MEXICAN AND PORTUGAL LECTURES:  
Nov. 2.—Lecture to Children.  
9.—The Dance.  
16.—Lecture to Adults.  
22.—Musical Afternoon.  
30.—Lecture to Adults.  
Dec. 7.—The Dance.  
14.—Lecture to Children.  
21.—Musical Afternoon.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on  
WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 2 cases Hydrogen Peroxide, 9 cases Jam, 10 Dozen White Cotton Turkish Towels, 2 rolls Cotton Repp, 7 rolls Printed Linen, 4 Canvas Hooped Cabin Trunks, 36 kegs Red Oxide, 30 Boxes Prunes, 3 cases Cheese.

Taxes.—Cash on delivery.  
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

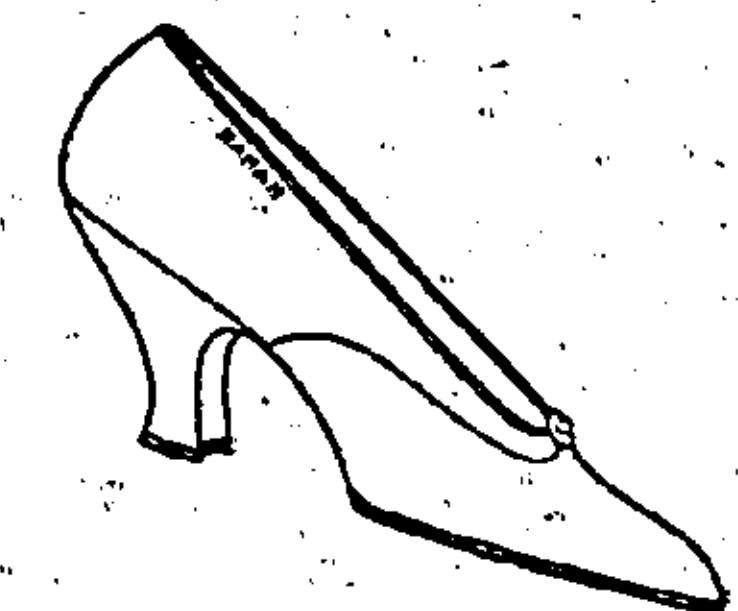
### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lo House Street.

A Private collection of about 100 Chinese Snuff Bottles including many rare specimens with cabinet.  
Owner leaving the Colony.  
Particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms.—Cash.  
"HUGHES & BOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1920.

### NOTICES.

## LADIES' ELEGANT FOOT APPAREL



FRESH STOCKS

OF  
BRITISH AND  
AMERICAN SHOES.

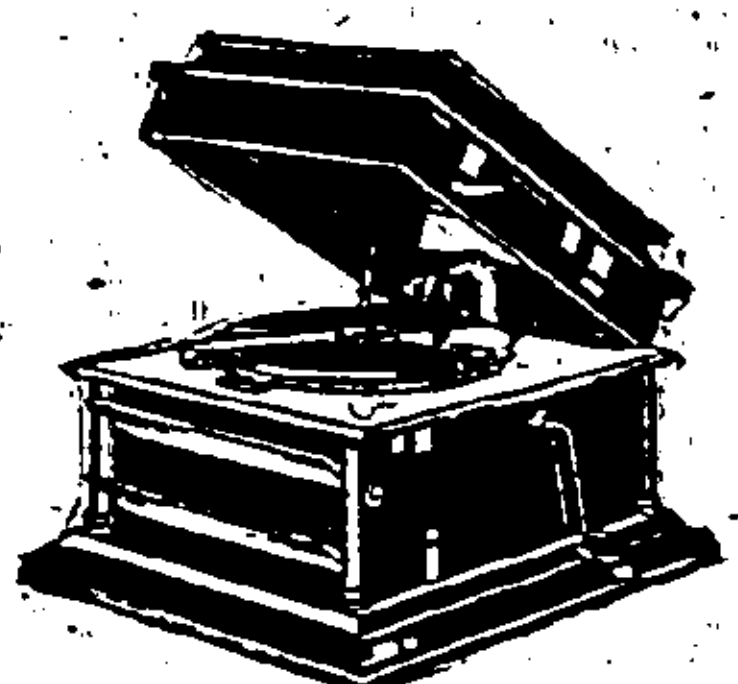
Unequalled for quality  
Comfort and Design.

All our shoes are distinguished by an exquisite beauty of style combined with utility.

Hanan Shoes—the world's smartest footwear—represent the highest grade workmanship and design, plus supreme quality of material.



## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA  
GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME  
INSTRUMENT OF  
MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

## THE BON TON

### LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER  
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - - 37, Queen's Road Central.  
Tailoring Department - - - 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.

Phone 928.

Cable "BONTON."

## PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

## VICKERS'

LONDON DRY

AND

OLD TOM GINS.

### THE TWO FAVOURITE LONDON GINS.

The Softness of the Water of London makes an Ideal Gin. Hence the Gins of J. & J. Vickers Company's London Distillery are noted for their Mellowness and Fine Flavour.

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 125.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)  
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Mondays at 7 a.m.)  
and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. A. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.  
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.  
VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" .....Sailing about Middle Nov.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "PERSIA"

About 5th November.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, ETC.,  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING  
FOR LANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS,  
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

About 7th November.

S.S. "PERSIA"

About 8th December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between  
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA  
FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "KOKUTO MARU" .....On the 19th instant.

S.S. "KOKUTO MARU" .....On the 26th instant.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" .....On the 11th instant.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYOKAIUN KAISHA.)  
Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.  
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with  
transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAL LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1154. 24, Wing Woe Street, Canton.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
ARGON MARU .....Saturday, 16th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and  
Cape Town via Singapore.  
CANADA MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Tuesday, 2nd November

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.  
BURMA MARU .....Saturday, 16th October

KASADO MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Saturday, 30th October

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly  
service.  
SHISEN MARU .....Monday, 1st November.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to  
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touch-  
ing at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to  
OVERLAND PORTS in connection with Chicago  
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Tuesday, 12th October

MANILA MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Friday, 15th October

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,  
Panama and Cuban Ports.  
HAGUE MARU .....Sunday, 7th November.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.  
SUMATRA MARU .....Beginning December.

JAPAN PORTS—Omit Yokohama—Call Shanghai.  
HAWANA MARU .....Monday, 25th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have  
excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-  
gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf  
near the Harbour Office.

AMARUSA MARU .....Sunday, 17th October.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.  
BORNEO MARU .....Saturday, 16th October.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 74 (and 745). No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"EWAH PING" .....Sailing Nov. 8th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.  
114, Cross Street, Road Central.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

HONGKONG—YUNNAN—Oct. 14, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO—Yungchow—Oct. 15, at Noon.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK—Yungchow—Oct. 15, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO—Yungchow—Oct. 15, at 10 a.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUHO—Yungchow—Oct. 15, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
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"ELDRIDGE" .....About Oct. 20th.

"WHEATLAND" .....About Nov. 17th.

For PORTLAND.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)

ABERCOS .....About Oct. 22nd.

For NEW YORK.

"ELDENA" .....About Oct. 15th.

"CITY OF JOLIET" .....About Nov. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES  
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Via Panama.

S.S. "ELDENA" .....About 15th Oct.

S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET" .....About 15th Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

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Freight Service to Europe.

SERVICE to LONDON, ANTWERP  
& ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST HARGRAVE" about 7th Nov., 1920.

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Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUKE EDWARDS .....About

S.S. "VINETA" .....Oct. 18

S.S. "WEST HIXTON" .....Nov. 1

S.S. "WEST HIXON" .....Nov. 30

S.S. "WEST HIXON" .....Dec. 1

S.S. "WEST HIXON" .....Dec. 1

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment on route.

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Hongkong Office—Princes' Buildings, China Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Mojji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

Empress of Russia .....Oct. 21 Nov. 8

Monteagle .....Oct. 28 Nov. 15

Empress of Japan .....Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Empress of Asia .....Nov. 18 Dec. 6

Empress of Russia .....Dec. 15 Jan. 3

Monteagle .....Dec. 21 Jan. 24

Empress of Asia .....Jan. 13 Jan. 31

Empress of Japan .....Jan. 19 Feb. 9

Empress of Russia .....Feb. 10 Feb. 28

Empress of Japan .....Mar. 15 Apr. 3

Empress of Asia .....Mar. 31 Apr. 18

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact  
date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from  
the Orient. In the conditions on the Atlantic are to be covered  
to the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable  
or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not transiting  
the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings allowed  
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OCEAN SERVICES

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"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,800 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

October 31st 1920. November 6th 1920. December 4th 1920.

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and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG .....Capt. W. G. Pashmore. FRIDAY, 15th Oct. at 2 p.m.

HAIPHONG .....Capt. J. S. Thomson. TUESDAY, 19th Oct. at 2 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

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Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

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MANAGING AGENTS.

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(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

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TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

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REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

LONDON ..... "MATOPPO" .....On 15th Oct.

LONDON ..... "CITY OF NAPLES" .....On 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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"CITY OF AGRAP" .....via Suez 3rd Dec.

"ROMBO" .....via Suez 5th Dec.

"Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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HONGKONG & CANTON KIMB & CO., CANTON.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

## SWATOW.

Oct. 15—D. L. Haiphong.

16—O. S. K. Sashu Maru.

17—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.

18—D. L. Haiphong.

19—C. N. Fanchow.

## AMOY.

Oct. 15—D. L. Haiphong.

16—O. S. K. Sashu Maru.

17—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.

18—D. L. Haiphong.

19—C. N. Fanchow.

## FOOCHOW.

Oct. 12—D. L. Haiphong.

13—D. L. Haiphong.

14—D. L. Haiphong.

## SHANGHAI.

Oct. 14—C. N. Sashu Maru.

15—B. F. Nankang.

16—C. N. Yungchow.

17—C. N. Haiphong.

18—C. N. Sashu Maru.

19—B. F. Tientsin.

20—B. F. Tientsin.

21—B. F. Tientsin.

22—B. F. Tientsin.

23—B. F. Tientsin.

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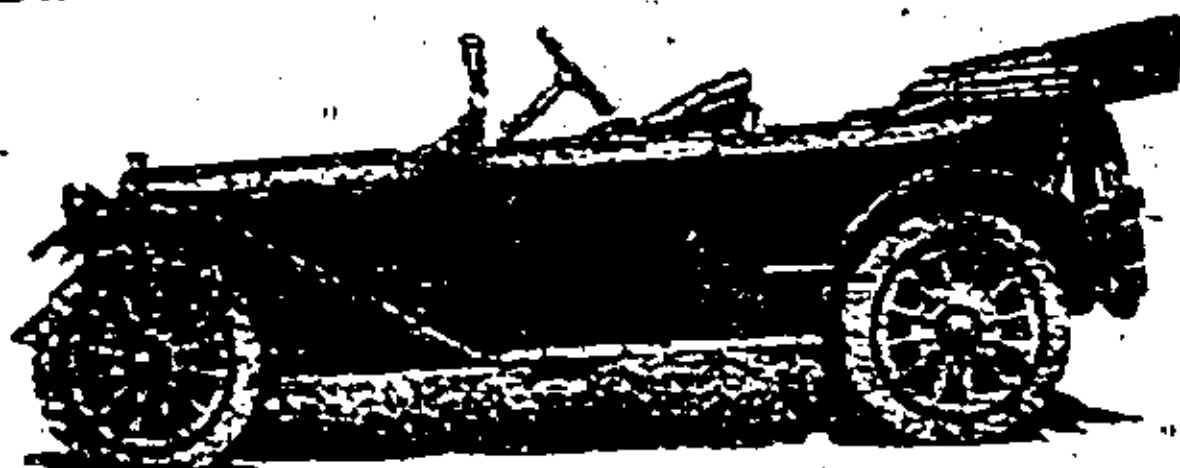
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## TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

## IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

## QUESTION OF OCCUPATION BY "WHITE RACES."

Professor W. A. Osborne, professor of physiology at the Melbourne University, came to important conclusions in a lecture entitled "The physiological factors in the development of an Australian race," which he delivered to a crowded audience in the Albert Hall. He held that temperate and sub-tropical Australian conditions were eminently favourable for the development of a white race energetic in body and mind, and possessing that initiative and aggressiveness which carried races to the seat of leadership. But they would require a national administration of preventive medicine, some form of national medical service, the development of welfare work among workers in all industries, and more flexibility in their habits and customs. They also would have to allow for the differences between indulgence and restraint, virtue and vice. On the whole, they might entertain a well-founded pessimism about the temperate and sub-tropical region, but as to tropical Australia, he pleaded for caution of utterance and patience until certain of the result of scientific inquiry. In his analysis of Australia's physiological conditions, the lecturer gave emphasis to the great advantage of political unity. No barrier of law, customs, language, or religion marked off one portion from another. Queensland was as much Australian as Tasmania or Albany. This consideration brought up the question of race. They were a white population and they intended to remain white.

A white Australian population might become more difficult, but it would become more desirable. They held their island continent as a citadel on the western Pacific, where momentous events charged with destiny for the white race might one day be decided. They could not shut their eyes to the serious indictment of decay of character that had been brought against the white race. No one could read that remarkable book, National Life and Character, by Charles Pearson, once a Minister for Education in Victoria, without having a graveless optimism somewhat shaken, but the British race had weathered some mighty storms in the past, and they might look to improved conditions and eugenic safeguards for a rejuvenation. In the past food had been of immensely greater importance in the development of race than climate. When food was abundant humanity prospered, and when population exceeded the food supply there was emigration or war. In estimating the forces that overthrew the Roman Empire, mention must be made of the Baltic her-

ing and Egyptian wheat. Whilst other nations fared badly, England fared fairly well throughout the Middle Ages. Up to the 19th century Britain was a heavy eater, but in the 20th century Britain was underfed. The abundance and high quality of the Australian food were advantages for which they must be thankful; they accounted in some measure for the physique of the Australian, and for some part of his initiative and courage. There was no need to entertain a fear regarding Australia's cereal foods, but her meat supply presented a serious problem. While her conditions could not be as unfavourable as in lands where meat must be imported, it was easy to see that something like a small revolution would take place in Australian cattle raising. A point that needed attention was the depletion of phosphates from the grass lands. His investigation pointed to a dearth of phosphates. Men of science were absolutely sure that unless the loss of phosphates was made good, a steady deterioration must set in, with corresponding deterioration of stock. Possibilities in the way of pig raising were immense, and, further, there were the enormous resources of the sea, as yet hardly touched, so that Australia's dietetic outlook was good. What of disease? The British race had failed in all its tropical settlements in the past, but could the attendant awful mortality which had turned lands of beauty and promise into Golgothas of British dead be attributed to climate? By no means, for malaria and yellow fever alone were capable of producing all the deaths. To point out what was due to disease and what was due to climate was a problem that must be solved before they could speak dogmatically of the chances of the white man prospering in the tropics. He ventured to say that this problem had not been properly attacked because of the lack of evidence.

With the exception of the book-worm, Australia enjoyed a striking immunity from the serious tropical diseases. They had no large population, and no large slums, but some day they would have to attack their slums with the same vigour that they employed against snakes and flies. Australia was practically free of disease, and she presented a grand possibility for the statesmen in the direction of a policy of public health. In considering the question of climate, in tropical conditions the heat generated within the body did not escape so quickly as in temperate or cold climates, owing chiefly to the diminished evaporation through the skin. He did not regard any of the physiological disabilities due to climate as serious for the male adult who could keep good health. The weakest link in the tropics was the child. Concerning women's health, dubiety entered, while the chances of a white child were still more doubtful. But at present the proper scientific attitude should be one of

## VIENNA NIGHT LIFE.

## A GHAISTLY MOOKEYRY.

## RECKLESS AND MAD GAITY.

Notwithstanding the enormous prices charged by the theatres of Vienna, they are filled to their limits daily. A person who wants a seat in the opera must engage it several days beforehand. In the most expensive and fashionable restaurants you cannot get a table at certain hours without waiting for the previous occupants to leave.

The cafes are crowded; the moving picture shows are packed; and, in spite of the alleged scarcity of gasoline, the streets are thronged with motor cars. The show windows of the fashionable shops make as fine a display as ever. The delicatessen dealers exhibit their usual array of luxuries. Everywhere there is a superficial appearance of wealth. But the worst scandal in this defeated and ruined metropolis is the night life in the cabarets and bars.

Such establishments are so numerous that you cannot count them, and you surely could not count the money that is wasted in them. While the cabarets are compelled by law to close by 11.30, the bars keep open until all night.

These are the temples of vice and luxury, where Vienna—the Vienna that still has money—dances and gambles and drinks from 9 in the evening until 4 in the morning. First and foremost, it drinks, drinks with as great ardour and devotion as if it were performing a religious rite. People drink without limit and without cessation—both men and women. Here is where the substance of Vienna is wasted.

In the cabarets naturally they do not usually drink champagne. It has been replaced by a more moderate sparkling wine, costing 600 crowns a bottle. Please note, I say 600 crowns. Still, if you wish it you can have a bottle of real champagne at a price more easy to imagine than to believe. How many bottles of the imitation champagne, costing 600 crowns, are opened every night in the cabarets and bars of Vienna is difficult to say; but if any statistical enthusiast were to make the computation, I have no doubt he would be appalled by his discovery.

In addition to this alleged champagne, there are red wines at 100 and 200 crowns a bottle; there are strawberries and cherries at 100 crowns a plate; there are bonbons and chocolates, and pastries at 50 crowns apiece; there are cigarettes for four or five crowns each; there is the director of the orchestra, who politely inquires your favourite piece and to whom you are obligated for a gratuity proportional to the rest of the prices; and there are all the other inducements to prodigality and waste which characterize the night life of any great metropolis.

Moreover, the victims of this spendthrift mania, instead of rebelling against it, acclaim it. It is safe to assume that each of these "rounders" leaves every night in one of the hundred resorts of Vienna on an average four or five thousand crowns. Indeed my estimate is, if anything, too low.

Before drawing conclusions from this rapid sketch, fairness compels us to point out that no small part of this crowd of crazy prodigals is composed of foreigners who naturally are better able to pay high prices because they get the benefit of the low Austrian exchange; though this fact does not lessen the evil in the slightest. The present situation is ruinous from an economic standpoint, imprudent from a political standpoint, and immoral from a social aspect you view it. It is affronting to that other Vienna which is dying with hunger, to the country districts which refuse longer to provision the metropolis, and to foreign countries, particularly the victorious governments.—*Giornale d'Italia.*

"don't knowism," until the important scientific inquiry which was being made at Townsville—an inquiry capable of valuable discovery—was complete. Experts should keep guard of their utterances until they were sure of their conclusions one way or the other. He confessed to feeling dubious as to the suitability of the North-west coastal district of Australia for a white population. It was one of the few places in the world where birds sometimes fell to the earth dead. Nevertheless, caution was instilled into him by the wrong judgments made in the past whilst generally, in regard to tropical land, consideration had to be given to the incalculable element of men's inventive genius. For instance, there was no scientific barrier to the practice of cooling processes in the same way that heating contrivances had been established.

The lecturer illustrated his remarks with lantern slides of a highly educative character.

## CHINA COAST GUILD.

## OLD SHIPMASTER'S VIEWS.

## "UNITY IS STRENGTH."

Amongst recent letters received at the Imperial Merchant Service Guild is a most interesting communication from a shipmaster who has served during the last fifteen years in the East, says the *Journal of Commerce*. He claims to speak from an experience of 29 years at sea in all classes of ships, and mentions with pardonable pride that he is one of the old school, having gone through his training in some of the finest Australian clippers. The comparisons which he draws between conditions now obtaining in the service and those which existed when he first went to sea are of the greatest interest.

At the time I left sail to go into steam the wages were little better than in sail. 55 for 3rd officers and 58 for second officers, and plenty of overtime work in port. I served for two years and nine months as second officer for 58 per month. When I arrived in port I was allowed sea pay, and 15 6d a day to buy my three meals, which could not be procured at British Workmen's Cocoa Rooms. The company certainly expected us to have our meals at a first-class restaurant. At the same time they were not willing to allow us sufficient to do so. I never got a cent for all the overtime I worked and was told when I asked for some recompense that I must have zeal and study the company. It was not unknown in those days for masters to be told to buy their own charts, when the poor fellows could hardly live on their pay. It is the old masters and officers who founded the Imperial Merchant Service Guild after a very hard struggle and laid the foundation of the present society, which has done such a lot for the cloth.

The Guild would not be in existence now if we had adopted the drastic measures a good many of the younger generation suggested to further our interests when we first formed that body. The war has brought to the notice of the British people what the Guild is, and who it represents, and what assistance it was to the country in time of need, and how essential the cloth was to the building up of the Empire. The present generation of officers have done their bit, and all too, but they must not forget the fact that the foundations of the body in question were not laid during the war, but many years before, by those who wished to make our position assured for the future and for those who were to come after us.

Referring to conditions on the China Coast, this officer continues:—The China Coast Officers' Guild is the recognised representative society now of the cloth out here. I trust that the time is not far distant when all the organisations in the East will be affiliated in some manner with the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and all working and helping one another under a central board.

The old spirit is with us, and we look with pride on what the mother society is doing for the cloth, and how things are improving. The Guild is on a good foundation now, and it behooves them to keep it so, for unity is strength. Let them be guided by experience and also by the working of the past.

## "SUNDAY CLOTHES"

## WHY SOME DARK SUITS ARE WORN IN SINGAPORE!

The *Straits Times* take the following from the current issue of the Monthly Paper of St. Andrew's Cathedral:—

We have lately heard a repetition of an absurd fallacy which we thought had been killed long ago. You cannot "go to church" except you go in a cloth suit, or a dark suit. We would presume to assure such that if there is anything in it God prefers a white suit or a light suit to a black one. Some who come in dark suits may be having trouble with the economy. Is the fear a charge of economising? Dobbies' charges are so high that the difference in cost between the two fashions is not so very much. We have heard of "Boys" preening themselves somewhat as follows: "Shya Punya tuan salatu pakai tweeds,"—a reflection on the man who wears what he likes and that in which he can best worship God without distraction to himself and to others (we add the last as a warning against eccentricities). Those who will agree to wear other than tweeds on Sundays at least "for the sake of the weaker brethren" will be helping to break a convention that should bind no one in the tropics.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## (Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

## MILAN STRIKE.

MILAN, October 9th.  
As a result of an agreement between the workers and the employers, electric power is again available and tramways have been re-started.

## GENEVA CONFERENCE.

PARIS, October 9th.  
No decision has yet been taken as regards the postponed Geneva Conference to discuss reparations.  
The French Government has replied to a note from Lord Curzon suggesting that such a conference should be held, agreeing to it, but specifying that the meeting at which the Germans may be heard will be simply a preparatory hearing which leaves the final decision to the higher authorities.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, October 9th.  
The Presidential campaign is now approaching its climax. Both candidates have their respective headquarters at Dayton and Marion to-day on extensive speech-making tours.  
Senator Harding will cover the Middle West, and Governor Cox the more Southern States.

## PILGRIM FATHERS.

LONDON, October 7th.  
A telegram from Norfolk (Virginia) states that the delegation to the tercentenary celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers visited James Town Island, the scene of the first British settlement in America and participated in the opening ceremonies, including the erection of a Cross, as was done by the first settlers in 1607, a parade and a mass meeting.

## POLAND'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.  
Poland has requested the United States to supply food to Poland. It is pointed out that the Bolshevists have completely devastated 40,000 square miles of territory in Poland and the Polish harvest is poor.  
The *Times*' Warsaw correspondent says the Poles are exhibiting great indifference as to the prospect of peace which is attributable, it is stated, to the belief that real peace with Soviet Russia is impossible and to the necessity of having to maintain an army in the field ready for action.

## AMERICAN FLIGHTS.

PANAMA, October 7th.  
Eight American submarine chasers are patrolling the Caribbean Sea in order to facilitate the attempt of Commander Herbold and three other officers of the American Navy to fly on two seaplanes from Panama to Kingston (Jamaica).  
An American army officer, Lieutenant Austin, is also attempting a solo flight from Panama to Washington, via Cuba and Jamaica.

## MINERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, October 9th.  
It is considered that the prospects as regards the coal ballot on October 11th are brighter, owing to the moderating influence of Mr. Smiles's appeal, which has been backed up by two other prominent leaders. The appeals seem to have caused a definite setback to the gaining influence of extremists. Meanwhile, it is declared that the pit boys in Northumberland and Durham where there are 212,000 miners will not be allowed to vote.

## TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

PARIS, October 9th.  
A Havas message says:—  
The National Committee to fight consumption is arranging a meeting in Paris of delegates. It is similar to the American and European organisations and aims at examining the possibilities of international co-operation and of better co-ordinate efforts in fighting consumption.

## WOOLLEN TRADE CRISIS.

LONDON, October 9th.  
The sudden cancellation on a large scale of Japanese and American orders has caused unprecedented losses in the Bradford district, and a crisis has occurred in the Yorkshire wool trade. On the other hand, the Australian Trade Unionists declare that all reputable firms anticipated the slump, and confidently prophesied that the slump will be only of a short duration, and three months hence, probably, a prolonged trade boom will be seen.

Colonel John Worthy Chaplin, V.C., C.B., of Kibworth Hall, Leicester, who died on August 19, at the age of 80, entered the Army from Harrow in 1858, and served in the Chinese campaign of 1860, being awarded the V.C. for distinguished gallantry at the North Taku Fort, where as an ensign he was carrying the Queen's Colour of his regiment, the 67th. He first planted the colours on the breach made by the storming party, assisted by Private Lane, and afterwards on the Cavalier Fort, which he was the first to mount. In doing this he was severely wounded. He also served in the Afghan War of 1879, when he commanded the 8th Hussars, which he joined as Captain in 1864, after a few years' service with the 10th Regiment. He was awarded the C.B. in 1897, and retired in the following year. Colonel Chaplin was one of the best known followers of hounds in Leicestershire.

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES

## PORK SAUSAGES

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LIVER

BOLOGNA

BRAWN

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## TO-DAY'S SPECIALITY

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Pinks, Blues, Fawns, Mauves, Reds, Royals, Greens, Saxe Blues, Creams, Whites, Rose Pinks, Greys, Tans

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HONGKONG

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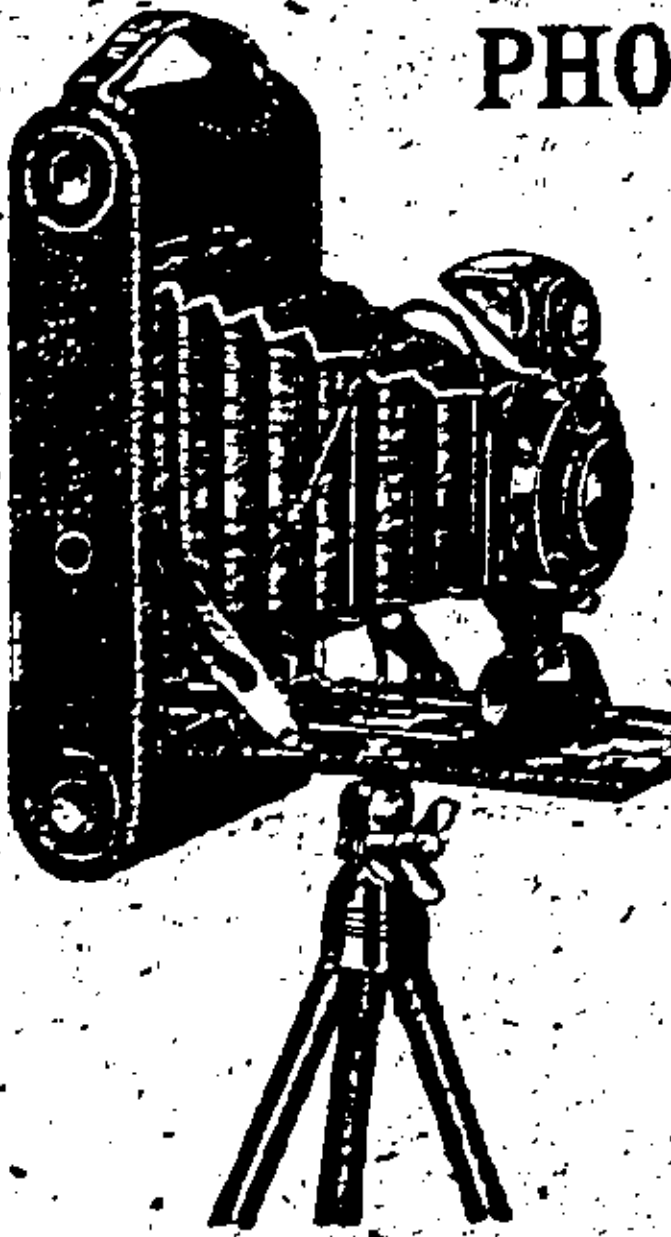
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AND MACAO.



## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

## AMERICAN PORTS.

## VANCOUVER.

Oct. 15-D. L.	Meville Dollar.
15-O. S. K.	Marla Maru.
15-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
15-D. L.	Harold Dollar.
15-C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.
15-A. L.	Eldridge.
Nov. 9-A. L.	Empress of Japan.
17-A. L.	Wheatland.
18-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
18-C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.
Feb. 13-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
18-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
Mar. 13-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
31-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.

## VICTORIA.

Oct. 14-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
15-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
15-W. L.	Nile.
15-A. L.	Eldridge.
Nov. 13-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
13-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
13-W. L.	Nile.
13-A. L.	Eldridge.
Dec. 14-N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.

## SEATTLE.

Oct. 14-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
15-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
15-W. L.	Nile.
15-A. L.	Eldridge.
Nov. 13-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
13-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
13-W. L.	Nile.
13-A. L.	Eldridge.
Dec. 14-N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.

## TACOMA.

Oct. 15-W. L.	Nile.
15-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
15-A. L.	Eldridge.
Nov. 17-A. L.	Wheatland.

## PORTLAND.

Oct. 15-A. L.	Aberdeen.
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## SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct. 21-D. L.	West Ira.
21-S. & D.	West Henshaw.
21-T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru.
21-C. M. S.	Nanking.
Nov. 2-O. S. K.	Yokohama Maru.
2-C. M. S.	Nanking.
22-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
22-T. K. K.	Panama Maru.
Dec. 2-T. K. K.	Panama Maru.
4-C. M. S.	China.
17-T. K. K.	Korea Maru.

## LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 21-L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
Nov. 4-L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.
1-L. A. P. N.	West Montop.
2-L. A. P. N.	West Hika.

## VALPARAISO.

Oct. 21-L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
Nov. 4-L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.
1-L. A. P. N.	West Montop.
2-L. A. P. N.	West Hika.

## NEW YORK.

Oct. 15-A. L.	Eldridge.
15-D. L.	Meville Dollar.
15-O. S. K.	Manila Maru.
15-C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.
15-A. L.	Eldridge.
Nov. 9-A. L.	Empress of Japan.
17-A. L.	Wheatland.
18-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
18-C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.
Feb. 13-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
18-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
Mar. 13-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
31-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.

## HAYRE.

Nov. 15-A. & O.	Montrose.
15-B. F.	City of Agre.
15-C. F.	Romero.

## BOSTON.

Oct. 18-S. T.	Celtic Prince.
18-B. F.	City of Agre.
18-C. F.	Romero.

## DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Nov. 2-O. S. K.	Canada Maru.
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## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Nov. 2-O. S. K.	Canada Maru.
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## RINDISI, VENICE, &amp; TRIESTE.

Nov. 7-L. T. (D. & Co.)	Africa.
Dec. 8-L. T. (D. & Co.)	Percia.

## GENOA.

Oct. 15-B. F.	Titan.
15-C. F.	Peles.
15-D. L.	Antiochus.
15-E. F.	Demodocus.

## MARSEILLES.

Oct. 22-B. F. & O.	Kashgar.
22-C. F.	Pelaron.
22-D. L.	Idonemous.
22-E. F.	Kamakura Maru.

## LONDON.

Oct. 13-B. F.	Stentor.
13-C. F.	Matop.
13-D. L.	Argun Maru.
13-E. F.	Keenun.
13-F. F.	Minshing Maru.
13-G. F.	Tetrasia.
13-H. F.	Kashgar.
13-I. F.	Pembroke Maru.
13-J. F.	Sado Maru.
13-K. F.	Gleniffer.
13-L. F.	West Henshaw.
13-M. F.	Novara.
13-N. F.	City of Naples.
13-O. F.	Algon.
13-P. F.	Algon.
13-Q. F.	Algon.
13-R. F.	Algon.
13-S. F.	Algon.
13-T. F.	Algon.
13-U. F.	Algon.
13-V. F.	Algon.
13-W. F.	Algon.
13-X. F.	Algon.
13-Y. F.	Algon.
13-Z. F.	Algon.

## TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

In view of the fact that Brazil has, during the war, assumed a position in international commerce which she did not formerly occupy, and of the prospect of her rapidly improving on that position during the next few years, the trade relationship of this country with Brazil is worth consideration. In 1913 Brazil imported from us about 16,000,000 worth of goods, coal being the principal single item, and engineering products of various descriptions being second in importance. During the same year her imports from Germany amounted to 11,750,000, engineering and scientific products forming an important proportion of this total, while her imports from the United States were worth 10,500,000. During the war imports from Germany ceased, owing to the unwelcome attentions of the British Navy, while our own exports to Brazil decreased to 11,200,000 in 1918, a figure which was barely reached last year. On the other hand, imports from the United States rapidly increased during the war, the total value for 1919 approximating 36,000,000. They included such significant items as motor cars and spare parts, railway rolling-stock, electrical machinery, hardware and cutlery, leather belting, tin plates, wagons and agricultural machinery, and considerable quantities of manufactured iron and steel. In other words, the United States has been successful in capturing not only the temporarily-vacated German market, but also a considerable share of ours. American trade in Brazil has been carefully fostered during recent years by a large amount of advertising and propaganda work. In spite of this, however, the British enjoy a far higher commercial reputation throughout the country than any other nation, and if use could be made of this reputation by the adoption of modern and intensive selling methods the manufacturers of this country might not only get back all the trade which has been lost as a result of war conditions, but might share largely in the increased business which will accrue during the coming years from the further industrial development of the country.

In order to do this, however, it is essential that home manufacturers should have stocks of machinery on the spot. The average Brazilian purchaser will always buy what is immediately available in preference to waiting for some months for the execution of his order, even if the machinery offered is not exactly what he wants. Standard types of machinery should therefore be stocked ready for immediate sale. Carefully organized advertising should also be adopted if successful competition with United States exporters is to be attained. There is plenty of room for British engineering products in Brazil, and for the establishment of new British firms. The extension of British enterprise in this country promises to prove a lucrative investment for the firms who recognize the possibilities of the Brazilian market, and who go to work upon the right lines to realise such possibilities.—Engineering.

Dec. 1-B. F.	Agapenor.
1-B. F.	Thesus.
10-P. & O.	Sonoma.
17-P. & O.	Derasta.
21-B. F.	Pyrthos.
31-P. & O.	Sicilia.
Jan. 4-B. F.	Machon.
21-P. & O.	Plassy.

## LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 13-B. F.	Titan.
13-C. F.	Peles.
13-D. L.	Antiochus.
13-E. F.	Demodocus.
13-F. F.	Kamakura Maru.
13-G. F.	Telemachus.
13-H. F.	Orestes.
13-I. F.	Memnon.
13-J. F.	Demodocus.
13-K. F.	Hector.

## ANTWERP.

Oct. 18-O. S. K.	Argun Maru.
18-N. Y. K.	Minshing Maru.
21-B. F.	Idonemous.
21-C. F.	Sado Maru.
21-D. L.	Eldridge.
21-E. F.	Agapenor.

## ROTTERDAM.

Oct. 25-J. C. J. L.	Tijmanook.
26-G. & S.	Glenariff.
Nov. 16-B. F.	Elpeur.
Dec. 20-J. C. J. L.	Alchiba.

## AMSTERDAM.

Oct. 15-J. C. J. L.	Barr.
17-B. F.	Keenun.
21-B. F.	Tetrasia.
31-B. F.	Jason.
Nov. 22-J. C. J. L.	Kangren.
22-B. F.	Atrous.
Dec. 7-B. F.	Agapenor.
15-B. F.	Thesus.
21-J. C. J. L.	Borneo.

## HAMBURG.

Oct. 15-J. C. J. L.	Barr.
17-B. F.	Keenun.
21-B. F.	Tetrasia.
31-B. F.	Jason.
Nov. 22-J. C. J. L.	Kangren.
22-B. F.	Atrous.
Dec. 7-B. F.	Agapenor.
15-B. F.	Thesus.
21-J. C. J. L.	Borneo.

## BANKS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade. Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency. We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES in: SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN PEKING MANILA CANTON CHANGSHA



A complete shipment of the famous "KWIKLITE" BATTERIES for pocket torches has just been received.

"KWIKLITE" TORCHES in many styles and various prices.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. 25 DES VOUEUX ROAD TEL. 27 GARAGE KOWLOON TEL. 47

TAIYO & CO. JAPANESE BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER No. 14, WYNDHAM ST.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. HONGKONG, 12th OCTOBER, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS. 11 A.M.

BANKS. Sterling Exchange 3/10 1/4 T. T. Hongkong Bank ... \$630 b. East Asia Bank ... 117 b.

MANUFACTURERS. Canton Insurance ... \$70.00 North China Insurance ... \$122.00 Union Insurance ... \$160.00 Yangtze Insurance ... \$23.00 Far Eastern ... \$20.00

FIRE INSURANCE. China Fire Insurance ... \$128.00 Hongkong Fire Insurance ... \$128.00

SEMPER. Douglas ... \$70.00 H. K. Steamship ... \$25.00 Indo-China (Ref.) ... \$184.00 Shell Transport ... \$107.00 Star Line ... \$25.00

REPOUNDER. China Fugate ... \$220.00 Malacca Sugar ... \$55.00

MINING. Kailash Mining Adm. ... \$120.00 Langkai ... \$1.00 Shanghai Loans ... \$1.00

RAILS. Tropic Mines ... \$37.00 Ural Carbons ... \$16.00

DOCKS, WAREHOUSES, GOVERNMENT, &c. H. & W. Dock ... \$147.00 P. & W. Dock ... \$128.00 New Engineering ... \$1.27

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. Central Estates ... \$118.00 Hongkong Hotel ... \$145.00

REVENUE. Hongkong Land ... \$117.00 Hampshire ... \$86.00 Kowloon Land ... \$40.00

LAND REDEMPTIONS. Land Redemption ... \$140.00 West Point ... \$52.00

COMMON MINES. Ewo Cottons ... \$1.00 King Yik ... \$1.00

ORIENTAL. Oriental ... \$1.00 Shanghai Cottons ... \$1.00

SHANGHAI. Shanghai ... \$1.00 Shanghai ... \$1.00

SHANGHAI. Shanghai ... \$1.00 Shanghai ... \$1.00

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SHANGHAI. Shanghai ... \$1.00 Shanghai ... \$1.00

SHANGHAI. Shanghai ... \$1.00 Shanghai ... \$1.00

## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application. The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT. Current Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed. J. WANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

## NOTICE.

PIA TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. TIME TABLE. WEEK DAYS. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m



## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.	
Oct. 15.-P. & O. Dunera.	
16.-R. F. Telamon.	
20.-R. F. Telamon.	
21.-R. F. Telamon.	
22.-R. F. Telamon.	
23.-R. F. Telamon.	
24.-R. F. Telamon.	
25.-R. F. Telamon.	
26.-R. F. Telamon.	
27.-R. F. Telamon.	
28.-R. F. Telamon.	
29.-R. F. Telamon.	
30.-R. F. Telamon.	

## FROM JAPAN.

Oct. 17.-N. Y. K. Mitsuwa Maru.	
21.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
22.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
23.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
24.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
25.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
26.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
27.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
28.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
29.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
30.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
31.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
Nov. 1.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
2.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
3.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
4.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
5.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
6.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
7.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
8.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
9.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
10.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
11.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
12.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
13.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
14.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
15.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
16.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
17.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
18.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
19.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	
20.-P. & O. Katsuragi.	

## FROM MANILA.

Oct. 15.-B. F. Teucer.	
Nov. 13.-B. F. Teucer.	
Dec. 4.-B. F. Teucer.	
24.-B. F. Teucer.	

## FROM JAL.

Nov. 1.-J.C.M.L. Tjerkema.	
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## FROM BOMBAY.

Oct. 19.-N. Y. K. Tenshin Maru.	
29.-P. & O. Dilwara.	

## FROM CALCUTTA.

Oct. 15.-N. Y. K. Hakodate Maru.	
22.-N. Y. K. Hakodate Maru.	
27.-N. Y. K. Hakodate Maru.	

## FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Oct. 15.-N. Y. K. Aki Maru.	
16.-A. O. Taiyuan.	
Nov. 16.-E. & A. Kanowna.	

## FROM VANCOUVER.

Oct. 18.-O. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.	
21.-O. P. O. S. Montecarlo.	

## FROM SEATTLE.

Nov. 3.-B. F. Teucer.	
12.-B. F. Teucer.	
13.-B. F. Teucer.	
14.-B. F. Teucer.	
15.-B. F. Teucer.	
16.-B. F. Teucer.	
17.-B. F. Teucer.	
18.-B. F. Teucer.	
19.-B. F. Teucer.	
20.-B. F. Teucer.	
21.-B. F. Teucer.	
22.-B. F. Teucer.	
23.-B. F. Teucer.	
24.-B. F. Teucer.	
25.-B. F. Teucer.	
26.-B. F. Teucer.	
27.-B. F. Teucer.	
28.-B. F. Teucer.	
29.-B. F. Teucer.	
30.-B. F. Teucer.	
31.-B. F. Teucer.	

## FROM LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 18.-L.A.P.N. Vinita.	
Nov. 1.-L.A.P.N. West Hiron.	
30.-L.A.P.N. West Hiron.	
Dec. 1.-L.A.P.N. West Hiron.	

## FROM LONDON.

Oct. 15.-P. & O. Novara.	
16.-P. & O. Novara.	
21.-P. & O. Novara.	
24.-P. & O. Novara.	
29.-P. & O. Novara.	
Nov. 3.-P. & O. Novara.	
10.-P. & O. Novara.	
17.-P. & O. Novara.	
24.-P. & O. Novara.	
31.-P. & O. Novara.	

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 15.-B. F. Teucer.	
16.-B. F. Teucer.	
17.-B. F. Teucer.	
18.-B. F. Teucer.	
19.-B. F. Teucer.	
20.-B. F. Teucer.	
21.-B. F. Teucer.	
22.-B. F. Teucer.	
23.-B. F. Teucer.	
24.-B. F. Teucer.	
25.-B. F. Teucer.	
26.-B. F. Teucer.	
27.-B. F. Teucer.	
28.-B. F. Teucer.	
29.-B. F. Teucer.	
30.-B. F. Teucer.	
31.-B. F. Teucer.	

## FOR HAMBURG.

Nov. 6.-N. Y. K. Teuriga Maru.	
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The Dordrecht line s.s. "Lowther Castle" arrived at New York on October 2.

The P. & O. Co's "Novara" left Singapore for this Port on the Oct. 9 with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the Oct. 16 at about 8 p.m.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Shanghai on Oct. 9 (a.m.), left there on Oct. 10 (a.m.), and is due at Manila on Oct. 12 (a.m.).

## DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood children should be kept in a child's throat, which is a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Oct. 11d, 28d, 17m.—Warning to Hongkong: A typhoon within 150 miles of Lat. 17° N. Long. 125° E., moving N.W.

Oct. 12d, 11h, 43m.—Warning to Hongkong: A typhoon within 120 miles of Lat. 17° N. Long. 125° E., moving N.W.

Oct. 12d, 11h, 43m.—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations. The approximate position of the typhoon at 6 a.m. this morning was Lat. 17° N. Long. 125° E., moving N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.45 inch. Total since January 1st, 57.62 inches, at least an average of 79.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on October 13th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, E. and S.E. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds fresh.

3.—South coast of China between doakong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

## HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

## REPORT.

OCTOBER 12, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vietsovotok	8 a.	30.01	58		SE	4	O.
Kamohaka	5 a.						
Sakodate							
Tokio							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Cebu							
Saba							
Ubiyama							
Senit Island							
Feibaiwei	6 a.						
Sankow							
Jehang							
Sichang							
Shanghai							
Shanghai		19.96	63	100	N	1	b
Guthrie		19.88	68	85	NE	1	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	19.86	74	88	N	1	b
Amoy	5 a.	19.82	73	77	NE	1	b
Swatow							
Shokur		19.81	70	92	SE	2	b
Taichu		19.78	72				
Taiwan		19.76	73			0	b
Pescadore		19.79	77		NE	6	b
Canton							
Hongkong		19.82	78	98	E	3	b
Gap Rock							
Shokur		19.81	73	96	NE	3	b
Wuchow	5 a.						
Nanchow							
Hothow							
Funien	7 a.	19.85	77	92	SE	1	b
Yomene		19.63	77		W	2	b
C. St. James		19.84	75		W	2	b
San Francisco	6 a.	19.71	73	95	W	2	b
Dagupan							
Manila		19.72	77	96		0	b
Casapi		19.63	77	91	W	2	b
Facoban							
Santo		19.71	75	96		0	b
Surigao							
Callao	12 a.				SE	2	b